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ALISTAIR GRANT

Yazov warns of 'military concern'

Soviet army fear threatens arms treaty

From Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent, Moscow

Weekend
THERE would be little chance of a conventional arms treaty this year unless new Soviet military concerns were taken into account, Marshal Dmitry Yazov, the newly promoted Soviet Defence Minister, warned yesterday.

After a meeting of over an hour with Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, in Moscow, Marshal Yazov indicated that the military was now conducting some form of review of the arms control talks in Vienna.

His confirmation that the Soviet military was behind the sudden change of atmosphere at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks provided further evidence that the armed services are playing a key role in slowing down the negotiations.

Standing next to Mr King inside the Ministry of Defence, Marshal Yazov said the changes which had been taking place in Eastern Europe and the prospective reunification of Germany, called for "some corrections" in the negotiations. He said the issues now at stake were touching on the interests of the military.

The defence minister cited, in particular, concern over the future status of the East German army and the present withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These changes, Marshal Yazov said, affected the "quantitative side" of the Warsaw Pact forces. "Without

quantity you can't have quality. All this should be specified somehow (in the CFE talks)," he said.

Marshal Yazov, who was promoted from General by President Mikhail Gorbachov last month, made it clear that he wanted a firm link between the CFE talks and the question of German reunification. The impact of his words was not lost on Mr King, the first British defence minister to visit the Soviet Union since the Second World War.

Mr King said he would discuss Marshal Yazov's comments with his Nato colleagues at a meeting in Brussels next week. The Nato Defence Planning Committee is due to meet on Tuesday and Wednesday. The secretary of state also said the Nato negotiators in Vienna would have to be told, "I think the negotiations are getting tougher," Mr King said. "I hope it will be the final crunch before we get an agreement."

The change of mood at the CFE talks became apparent about two months ago when the Soviet negotiators introduced new problems, including a different definition of a main battle tank. Mr King said he had tried to reassure Marshal Yazov that Nato was a defensive alliance and that it was in Europe's interests for a united Germany to be in the Western alliance.

Mr King conceded, however, that the Soviet Union faced a different situation since the CFE negotiations began in March last year. "The Warsaw Pact is now looking a very different creature," he said. He emphasized that although there were still "major differences", the two meetings he had had with Marshal Yazov — the first was in London last summer — had helped to create a warm relations.

Meanwhile, reports in Washington yesterday suggested that when Mr James Baker, the American Secretary of State for Defence, arrives in Moscow today he is expected to offer concessions in a last-ditch effort to have the outline of an agreement limiting strategic nuclear arms ready for the full presidential summit in Washington in two weeks' time (Martin Fletcher writes).

Mr Baker is in Moscow for a final round of pre-summit talks with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, and the concessions focus on the biggest remaining obstacle to a START treaty, how to limit air- and sea-launched cruise missiles. The Bush Administration has apparently

Peaceful revolution, page 9
Moscow commentary, page 9
Cesar Cruise O'Brien, page 12



After the blast: Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, at the site of the Eltham bombing yesterday

Sell-off of power may be restricted

By David Young

THE Government is considering a significant change to its £10 billion plan for privatizing the power industry because of advice that certain sectors should only be sold to the "sophisticated" investor.

The Government sold British Telecom, British Gas and the water industry to the new breed of private shareholders created by its policy of widening share ownership. However, it is considering advice that while the sell-off of the 12 area boards planned for the autumn will continue the success of that policy — with consumers attracted to shares in their local boards by discount vouchers — privatization of the generating side of the industry should be left to City investors.

It was clear that people would have been killed and more injured but for recent improvements in security at Eltham, particularly the laminating of all windows.

While the impact of the bomb — packed with 5-10 lbs of high explosives, believed to be Semtex — blew out a large section of the front of a two-storey modern office block, the glass windows failed to shatter.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said: "This was clearly a timing device. Our examination now shows that it appears to have been buried in a flower bed and would not have been visible to the naked eye."

Yesterday morning's blast, for which the IRA admitted responsibility, was condemned by politicians of all parties, but raised further

Strengthened windows save lives in IRA blast

By Staff Reporters

SEVEN people were injured yesterday when an IRA time bomb buried in a flower bed exploded outside the front door of the headquarters of the Directorate of Army Education in Eltham, south London, catching the largely civilian workforce at their desks.

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Yesterday morning's blast, for which the IRA admitted responsibility, was condemned by politicians of all parties, but raised further

questions about low-key security at "soft" military targets.

Residents living near by complained that there were no guards on the premises and that pensioners from the nearby home for the elderly often wandered into the grounds unchallenged. However, the Ministry of Defence refused to discuss the level of security at Eltham.

Anti-terrorist squad officers and politicians yesterday viewed the attack as part of the IRA's continued assault on mainland military establishments.

Lieutenant Colonel John Simmonds, commanding officer at the unit — which administers the education service for army personnel and their children at home and abroad — was in his second floor office when the bomb went off.

"It was three minutes to 10, I know because the clock on the wall stopped," he said.

"There was a tremendous explosion, my windows started to come in but fortunately three weeks ago they were reinforced against such an eventuality. There was a tremendous amount of smoke."

Police were still combing the area yesterday, and Commander Churchill-Coleman said it would take several days to examine the site. Staff returned to the building later to pick up what personal effects were still intact.

discharged after treatment for shock, cuts and abrasions.

The bomb went off at 9.57am. One car parked nearby was overturned by the blast and others severely damaged. Windows were blown out of several nearby homes, but no residents were injured.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said the action of Humbershire County Council was going too far on present evidence, but it warned its member bodies to be "ready to take drastic action if necessary".

The warning coincided with news that a £1 million publicity campaign to encourage meat-eating is to be launched later this month. But the campaign's organizer, the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday that the promotion was not a direct response to the scare over the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The disease, or a condition closely resembling it, was diagnosed last week for the first time in a domestic cat, raising fresh fears about the ability of the organism causing it to cross from one species to another and possibly to human beings.

Political reaction, page 2

Schools beef ban attacked

By Michael Hornsby
Agriculture Correspondent

AN EDUCATION authority which has banned British beef from school menus following weekend concern over the extent of "mad cow disease" was criticized yesterday.

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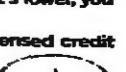
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Gorbachov gets tough with rebel republics

Moscow

PRESIDENT Gorbachov last night condemned Latvia and Estonia for taking steps towards full independence and declared their decisions null and void.

Soviet television read two presidential decrees which said both republics had violated the Soviet constitution and a recent law on secession.

Latvia declared itself an "independent democratic republic" on May 4 but stepped out a transitional period to avoid provoking retaliatory action by the

Kremlin. It was the first time Mr Gorbachov had officially responded to the Latvian decision.

He has already condemned Estonia's announcement that it would follow its own "step-by-step" path to independence. Mr Gorbachov's decree declared the Latvian and Estonian actions "as having no juridical force from the moment of adoption".

Moscow is applying sanctions against Lithuania to force it to back down on its March 11 declaration of independence. (Reuter)

Comment, page 27

Letters, page 13

Russian film takes communist system apart



Govorukhin: A record of controversial films

From Mary Dejevsky
Moscow

FIVE years of *glasnost* have broken many Soviet taboos, but every one of those still left — from Lenin, through the intrinsic superiority of socialism to the concept of *glasnost* itself — is smashed to smithereens in a new film scheduled for release in Moscow shortly.

You Can't Live Like This has been made by a 52-year-old producer, Stanislav Govorukhin, with a record of controversial film-making. His new film, however, transcends all previous bounds with a comprehensive indictment of everything that the Soviet Union is and stands for. The final verdict is that the Communist Party is irredeemable and should be brought to account for "crimes against the people" in a Nuremberg-style trial.

The film cannot be described as

directed against President Gorbachov or against *perestroika* or *glasnost* as such, although *glasnost* is dismissed as "another lie". It is directed against the whole course of Soviet history since 1917, beginning with the Bolsheviks and with Lenin.

At one point the film shows a photograph of the last Tsar and his family. Each child is identified with his or her name and the method of death: shot or bayoneted. "No one was brought to trial for this crime," says Govorukhin, who also narrates the film.

"Ours is a society that was built on an unpunished crime."

Criminality is a dominant theme of the film: from gruesome opening sequences of murderers and their victims, illustrating the rising tide of violent crime in the Soviet Union (a rise of 75 per cent in serious crime in Moscow

from 1988 to 1989), to accounts of the impotence of Soviet police in the face of civil unrest in the trans-Caucasus early this year. In between is evidence of the low regard in which Soviet police are held by the state that employs them, and by the public who depend on them for their safety.

Towards the end of the film Govorukhin contemplates the huge unofficial open-air market in the southern part of Odessa where, as he says, everything can be had, at a price. Vast numbers of Soviet people, he says sadly, are forced by shortages to trade illegally. From that first step over the moral borderline, the distance to serious crime is that much shorter.

Govorukhin says that his film is addressed to the Soviet Union's ruling circles, old and new: its Politburo and

Continued on page 24, col 4

The Thinker

Peter Fowler, a 46-year-old computer software consultant of Reading, Berkshire, beat 12 other finalists yesterday to win the 1990 Tournament of the Mind, the ultimate tournament devised by MENSA... Page 18

Taking off

Refurbishment of London Heathrow has improved the first and last impressions of Britain's gateway for millions of travellers. A Special Report on Terminal 3... Pages 31-34

M&S surprise

Marks & Spencer, the retailer, surprised the stock market with higher than expected profits of £604.2 million before tax, against £529 million last time... Page 25

Lyle returns

Sandy Lyle, the former Masters golf champion, is planning to play more tournaments in Europe in a bid to regain form... Page 44

Barnes switch

John Barnes will be used in an experimental central attacking role against Denmark at Wembley tonight... Page 44

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Political leaders condemn latest bomb outrage by the IRA

By Staff Reporters

POLITICIANS from all parties condemned yesterday's IRA bombing at an Army base in Eltham, south-east London, but supported the idea that it should not undermine the laborious moves towards round-table talks in Northern Ireland aimed at breaking the political deadlock.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said it was a cowardly and vicious act that would only serve to reinforce Britain's determination to make no concessions to terrorism.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Conservative MP for Eltham, said after a visit to the scene that the people who had

committed the latest outrage were "dinosaurs" who failed to understand that violence was not the way to settle political differences.

He also expressed sympathy to the victims and the relatives and paid tribute to the swift response from the emergency services.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, said he suspected that the bombing was an attempt to get the IRA involved in the talks on the province's future. "This is where the Government and those political parties must stand absolutely firm."

Mr Ashdown, a former Royal Marines officer who served in Northern Ireland, said that he very much hoped that the Unionists and nationalists would re-

spond quickly and effectively to the useful initiative" taken by Mr Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to allow bilateral talks to begin on the province's future.

Mr Kinnock said: "Their particular psychosis is to damage and to maim without ever facing up to responsibility."

Last Friday, Mr Brooke held talks with Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists, and Mr Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists. Mr Brooke agreed to meet the second of three Unionist pre-conditions for bilateral talks on the future government of the province, under which a gap will be announced in meetings of the Anglo-Irish conference.

The Eltham bombing is the latest

strike in an IRA campaign on the British mainland which has cost the lives of 12 soldiers, injured dozens more and constantly posed military defences in a hit and run strategy stretching over 21 months. The IRA has abandoned the prolonged campaigns of the mid 1970s and the carefully planned single major attacks, such as the Harrods and Brighton bombings, which became the hallmark of the 1980s. Since the summer of 1988 the IRA active service units have deliberately concentrated on soft targets, either units away from operational soldiering or the homes of personnel.

The units — police believe there could be at least two — have applied techniques, including a car bombing device, to trade on unpreparedness and the

Ministry of Defence's apparent difficulty in providing guards for all establishments. Since operations began with the bombing of an Army postal unit in north London in August 1988, the IRA has mounted, or attempted, nine attacks.

The worst was the bombing of the Royal Marine's music school at Deal last September which led to 11 deaths. In November they tried and failed to kill Lieutenant-General Sir David Ramsbotham, commander UK Field Army, with a booby trap car bomb. A few weeks later the IRA severely injured a sergeant with another car bomb left at service quarters in Colchester, Essex.

This year there have been attacks in two recruiting offices, one in Leicester using another car booby trap bomb and

the second in Halifax. There was an attempt to start a letter bomb campaign which stopped quickly.

There is strong suspicion that the units are alternating personnel with IRA groups operating on the Continent so that bombers switch backwards and forwards, slipping in and out of Britain by ferry or aircraft. Targets and attacks in Europe have often mirrored the British mainland campaign.

The use of buried bombs yesterday raises questions about the level of guard on the site. It marks a new development which should cause concern to the Forces and police, since the planter would have needed more time to hide the device than for a bomb left against a wall or clamped to a car.

1,100 jobs lost as steel plant closes

By Tim Jones
Employment Correspondent

MORE than 1,100 jobs are to be lost with the immediate closure of the Brymbo steelworks in Wrexham, Clwyd. United Engineering Steels of Sheffield blamed yesterday's decision on a slump in demand from the car industry.

Last year the plant was promised an £8 million investment but short-term working was adopted recently because of a fall in orders. As Dr John March, the local MP, demanded an urgent meeting with Mr David Hunt, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Mervyn Phillips, the chief executive of Clwyd County Council, said it was vital for the Government to recognize the importance of the plant to the local community and give assistance to offset the job losses.

A spokesman for United Engineering Steels said the closure had been forced as its plants were only operating at 75 per cent capacity. He said a reorganization to cut costs and improve competitiveness would create 250 new job opportunities at the company's more modern plants in Yorkshire.

UES, owned jointly by British Steel and GKN, is Europe's leading producer of specialist steels; 60 per cent of the firm's business comes from the motor industry. At present, the company's four melting shops are operating an average 16 shifts a week, while its European competitors are averaging 18 or 20 shifts.

The Cable Street bar rolling mill at Wolverhampton, West Midlands, which is part of the Brymbo division, is unaffected by the decision and will continue to operate independently.

Union leaders representing more than 700,000 local government white-collar workers will be told tomorrow that they have no hope of achieving their demand for a 14 per cent pay settlement.

After staging one-day strikes last year, the unions settled for an 8.8 per cent deal which stretched the authorities' resources to the limit. The councils are under increased pressure to keep the deal low this year to minimize the effect on poll tax bills.

The introduction of the community charge is already estimated to have forced local authorities into raising marching levels by more than 15,000.

Mr David Thomas, chief negotiator for the local authorities, yesterday said the unions' hopes of gaining an across the board settlement of £1,500 were "fizzy". He said they would have to pitch their offer closer to the rate of inflation if there was to be a peaceful deal.

Detectives step up hunt for bogus health staff

By Peter Davenport

OFFICERS from 18 police forces are to carry out urgent further investigations after identifying "sinister issues" in 24 cases of bogus social workers entering houses to try to examine children.

The action was decided at a special conference of 37 officers yesterday called by South Yorkshire police at their headquarters in Sheffield. Sixty reported cases were considered and senior officers later admitted that they face a difficult investigation because of the large number of apparently unconnected incidents.

The bogus officials have succeeded in carrying out intimate examinations of 14 children, aged between two and four years. Officers were still concerned that a child could be kidnapped if those responsible for the outbreak of incidents were not caught. Mr Martin Davies, assistant chief constable of the South Yorkshire, said later.

He chaired the conference and was concerned at the amount of information about families that some bogus officials had known. There was no evidence so far, however, to show that the incidents were the work of connected gangs or to link the incidents with any particular paedophile group.

"We have taken advice from psychologists, psychiatrists and other people in this particular field to give us some indication as to where our investigations should lead," Mr Davies said. "From the instances that have been raised, many of the things we might have been looking for in terms of photographs, touching and general style of approach tend to suggest it is not directly related to any paedophile group. But we do keep an open mind on that."

Police produced a graph showing the rate of incidents across the country since January. Last week was the busiest with 13 reports.

South Yorkshire police will continue to log all incidents throughout the country on its computer. A pattern for making reports will be established to help different forces to compare individual cases.

Forces investigating the 24 incidents judged to have "sinister issues" are reviewing the cases to an agreed formula to improve the computer data base.

Mr Davies urged parents to check the identity cards of anyone claiming to be social workers or representatives of any other agency. He also appealed for the public to contact the police with details of cars used by people of whom they are suspicious.

Leading article, page 13



Move along, please: Officers ask members of the Guardian Angels to disperse yesterday when the vigilantes visited Scotland Yard to offer a birthday cake, marking their first year of operation on the Underground, to Sir Peter Imbert, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

By Peter Davenport

Genuine social workers should be ready to show their identity cards and reassure families, he said. Experienced and well-known officials should accompany new workers when they first call on families to calm any fears.

Asked to describe the kind of people the police were searching for, Mr Davies said: "It is a very sick issue but then it is part of our society today. Lots of people have lots of different propensities which cause them to do all sorts of things."

"This one in relation to children is particularly odious and particularly difficult to investigate because of the number of unrelated facts that we have and the ability to find issues on which to hang an investigation."

It was added, important to find the people responsible quickly. He could not explain why bogus officials had, so far, taken away a child.

The forces taking part in yesterday's conference were South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Northumbria, Humberside, Derbyshire, Avon and Somerset, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, West Midlands, Essex, Lincolnshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cleveland, Merseyside and Devon and Cornwall.

• No professionals have a right of access to a person's home unless they have a court order to remove a child, or a mentally ill person is at risk of harming himself or others, the Department of Health said (Jill Sherman writes).

Households may be visited by over a dozen different professionals, however, including health visitors, midwives, social security inspectors, occupational therapists, home help and social workers, who are involved in more sensitive visits, would do so.

In many cases the professional would have arranged an appointment with the householder in advance, although this is not always the case, particularly where a national insurance or fraud squad inspector is concerned.

Unless a social worker has a place of safety order — which allows him to remove a child he considers at risk for up to 28 days — or there is a mentally ill person living in the house and the carer is an approved mental health social worker, the householder can refuse entry.

Shore accuses Labour over EC

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

LABOUR'S growing enthusiasm for the European Community and its institutions was bitterly criticized last night by one of its few remaining former Cabinet ministers.

Mr Colin Maclean, the commission's technical director and a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I regard the current wave of alarmist stories and overblown claims by certain individuals about BSE as grossly irresponsible and misleading. Consumers can be assured that beef is perfectly safe."

Mr Garry Dobbins, the commission's marketing di-

BSE controversy fired by £1m ad campaign

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

CONTROVERSY over the danger posed by the so-called "mad cow" disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), intensified yesterday as the Meat and Livestock Commission announced the launch later this month of a £1 million advertising campaign to boost sales of red meat.

Mr Colin Maclean, the commission's technical director and a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I regard the current wave of alarmist stories and overblown claims by certain individuals about BSE as grossly irresponsible and misleading. Consumers can be assured that beef is perfectly safe."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has responsibility for 18 million people in London and other big cities, said it would not yet follow the example of Humberside County Council which has ordered that British beef should be taken off the menu of schools in its area.

Professor Richard Lacey, the commission's marketing di-

rector, said: "The publicity on the danger has been in preparation for some months and is not a response to the latest scare over BSE. It reflects our concern about the general pressure to eat less meat. The message we will be putting across is that meat is the biggest and best source of proteins, minerals and vitamins and an invaluable part of the modern diet."

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Mr Colin Maclean, the commission's technical director and a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I regard the current wave of alarmist stories and overblown claims by certain individuals about BSE as grossly irresponsible and misleading. Consumers can be assured that beef is perfectly safe."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which has responsibility for 18 million

Thatcher welcomes Murdoch Chair at Oxford

By Douglas Broom
Education Reporter

THE Prime Minister welcomed yesterday the announcement that News International plc, parent company of *The Times*, is to give £3 million to establish a professorial chair at Oxford University to study the impact of the media on the English language.

The first holder of the Rupert Murdoch Chair in Language and Communications, named after the chief executive of The News Corporation, will be elected later this year.

The gift, which was made on the personal initiative of Mr Murdoch, will also fund three Times lectureships in English and endow a News International Research Fund. It takes the total donated to the university's fund-raising Campaign for Oxford to £110 million, half way to its target of £220 million by 1993 to secure Oxford's future.

In her strongest endorsement of Oxford's fund-raising drive, which began almost two years ago, Mrs Thatcher said she hoped Mr Murdoch's gift would lead others to give generously and help Oxford.

The Prime Minister has given a substantial private donation to her old Oxford college, Somerville. She said yesterday that the Campaign for Oxford was "doing us a great service in leading the way towards better, stronger, more autonomous universities". She had "long believed in the supreme importance of universities in the life of the nation and the pre-eminence of Oxford within the British university system."

In future, students of English at Oxford will have the opportunity to experience life in newspapers, radio and television through a vacation work-placement scheme to be established by News International.

Mr Murdoch, who was unable to attend a London press conference to announce the gift because of influenza, graduated from Oxford in 1953, having read politics, philosophy and economics at Worcester College.

Sir Patrick Neill, QC, president of the Campaign for Oxford and Warden of All Souls College, said: "The new chair will provide leadership in the study of modern media and communications and their influence on the way English is used in contemporary society."

There was already intense interest in the media among staff and students and the new money would lead to a great expansion of its study at Oxford. He added: "This gift will permanently associate Oxford, an international university, with a man whose keen understanding of mass communications has brought him to a pre-eminent position in the media world."

Dr Glenn Black, Fellow and tutor at Oriel College, said he believed the work placement scheme would prove popular with students who were seeking careers in the media.

Tale of two soldiers in the aftermath of battle

By Alan Hamilton

A FALKLANDS campaign veteran who suffered severe injuries in the bombing of the Sir Galahad eight years ago was found guilty yesterday of inflicting grievous bodily harm on his girl friend during a drunken argument.

Mark Richard, aged 27, of Solihull, West Midlands, a former paratrooper, was put on probation for two years after Warwick Crown Court yesterday, said that Miss Nash had been living with Richard for about a year, but drank heavily because of his injuries. Two days after Christmas, the couple had a dispute during which Richard threatened Miss Nash with a carving knife, bit her on the wrists and threatened to kill her. He then punched her in the face a number of times before picking up a poker and hitting her over the head with it. Miss Nash suffered a fractured jaw, a black eye, a loose tooth and bruising.

The court heard that since leaving the Parachute Regiment, Richard had had a number of convictions. Early this year, he was put on probation by the same judge for theft. He was now responding well to his earlier probation order and was receiving help for his drink problem, his defence counsel said.

Judge Michael Harrison Hall told him: "The Falklands was a long time ago and the time has run out for you to be granted any sort of special treatment. The question is whether you get one last chance, and I will give you that chance."

A group of Falklands veterans recently underwent clinical trials at the Haslar Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, in an effort to establish some evidence of delayed trauma, and the British arm of the World Veterans' Federation has announced that it is about to investigate the possibility of a major international study into late-onset trauma.

Mr Michael Day, the British Legion official responsible for veterans' pensions, said yesterday: "Studies have shown that about 40 per cent of all prisoners of war from the Far East campaign of the Second World War now exhibit some sort of psychological condition, from nightmares to heart trouble, as a result of their experiences." The legion was pressing for closer cooperation with the Ministry of Defence to trace victims of delayed shock, and to offer them help, he said.

M1 CRASH INQUEST

Co-pilot told captain wrong engine was on fire

By Harvey Elliott

IT TOOK less than 19 seconds for the co-pilot of the British Midland jet which crashed onto the M1 last year with the loss of 47 lives to decide — wrongly — that there were problems in the aircraft's right-hand engine, but not before he had changed his mind in mid-sentence, an inquest jury was told yesterday.

Readings from the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder, the court was told, showed that one second after flight BD92 was hit by severe vibration and a smell of smoke in the cockpit. First Officer David McClelland said, "We've got a fire", and the auto-pilot on which the aircraft was flying at 30,000ft from Heathrow to Belfast on January 8 last year was switched off.

Eight seconds later he told Captain Kevin Hunt: "It's a fire, Kevin, coming through." "Which one is it though?" the captain asked Mr McClelland. It was by now 14 seconds after the vibrations began, during which instrument readings showed the left-hand engine vibrating and

Parkinson defends road policy

By Michael Dynes
Transport Correspondent

EACH pound invested in new roads produces an economic benefit of £2.50 to reduced congestion and shorter journey times during the life of the road, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference organized jointly by the Institution of Highways and Transportation and the Chartered Institute of Transport, Mr Parkinson said road building was "economically very attractive indeed". The national trunk roads programme had to be expanded to cope with the anticipated increase in vehicles. He added: "We don't see investment in roads as an alternative to rail. We believe in investment in both."

None the less, as 86 per cent of freight journeys are less than 50 miles, freight movements by road remain more economical than by rail, and even a doubling of rail freight would have only a marginal impact on the volume of road freight, Mr Parkinson said.

However, Mr John Bamham, the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said yesterday that Britain would "enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in Northern Europe". The case for a further massive increase in public investment in road and rail transport was "not yet generally accepted". He also called on the Government to prepare the way for the introduction of road pricing.

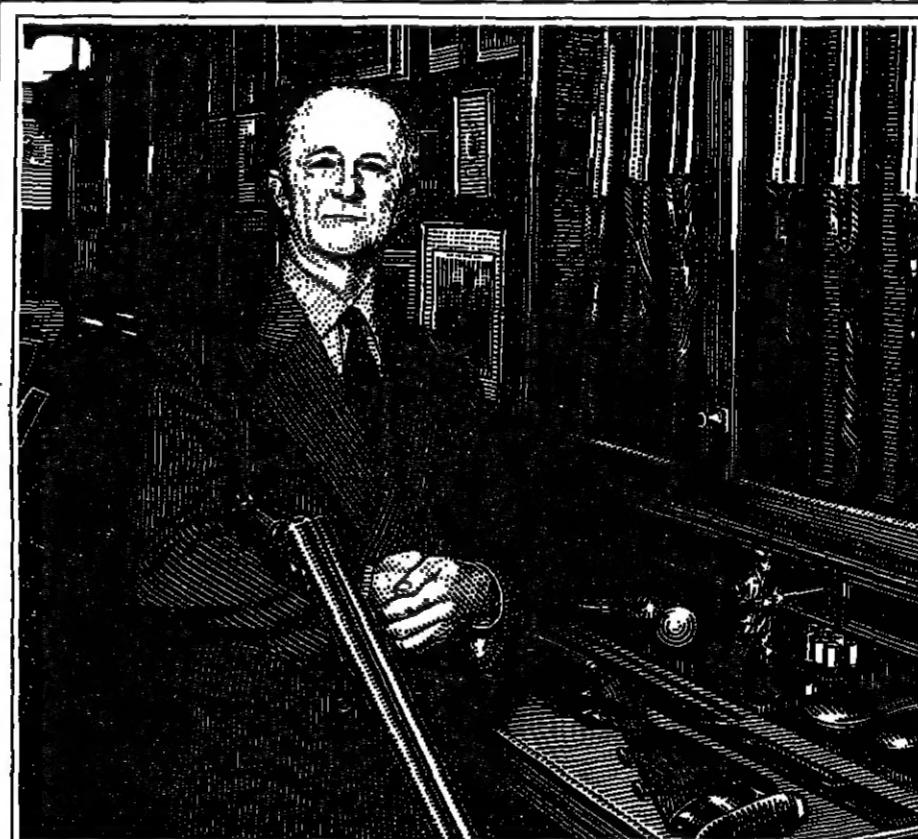
The inquest continues today.



Changing views: St Paul's seen from Fleet Street yesterday (left). The same view looking past Ludgate Circus in 1830 (top right) and in 1961 (below). The railway bridge, which has spanned the road since 1865, was dismantled on Sunday to make way for a £360 million development



Changing views: St Paul's seen from Fleet Street yesterday (left). The same view looking past Ludgate Circus in 1830 (top right) and in 1961 (below). The railway bridge, which has spanned the road since 1865, was dismantled on Sunday to make way for a £360 million development



Purdey guns have been taking their time since 1814.

Three years could pass before a sportsman sets his sights on owning a Purdey gun. That is how long it could take from order to delivery. But any expert on fine guns would reckon it time well spent.



As Chairman of James Purdey and Sons, the Honourable Richard Beaumont is supremely qualified to confirm this view. And in the Long Room of Purdey's headquarters the evidence is there, all around him.

A Georgian silhouette of the first James Purdey, a barrel-maker in the City of London, looks towards the portrait of 'James the First', who founded the family firm in 1814. Since then, Purdeys have been gun-makers to the Royal Household from Queen Victoria to the present day.

But time has not stood still at Purdey. It has moved with measured precision. The latest example of the work that makes the name Purdey synonymous with perfection is, like every Purdey gun, built to the personal measurements and sporting requirements of one individual. It is an extension of the shooter's arm.

Purdey make only 60 or 70 guns a year and it takes several men many months to make just one gun. But each man is a specialist and each part of the gun is engraved with the craftsman's own initials.

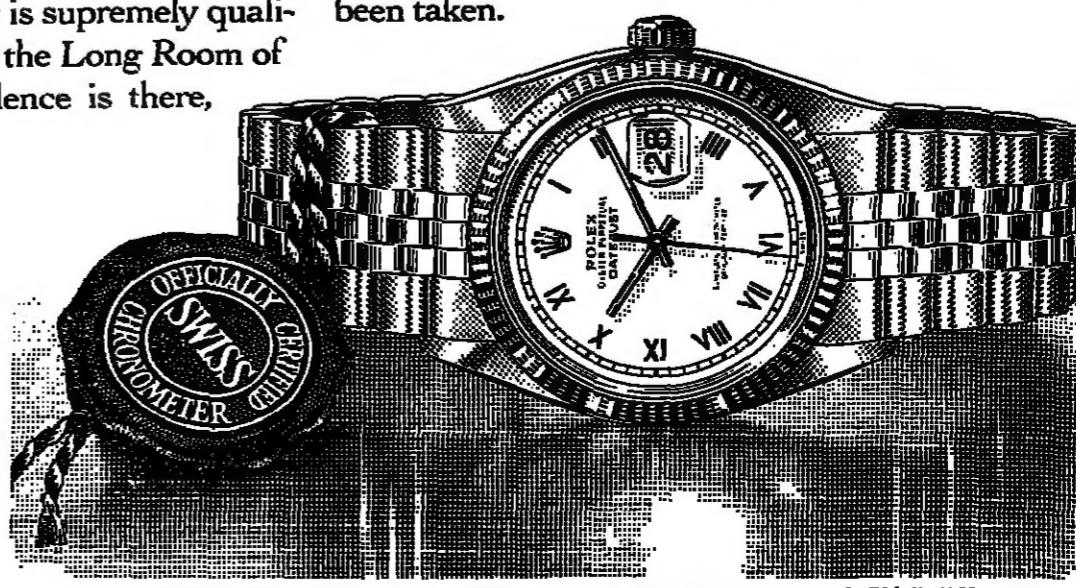
Richard Beaumont also shares this sense of pride in work well done. "Hand-made things have a different quality. They have been created by someone, not by a machine."

For this reason he has complete confidence in his Rolex watch, which he describes with quiet appreciation as "a lovely thing".

When handling one of his own guns or when consulting the watch on his

wrist, Richard Beaumont knows that he is in touch with the kind of qualities which he most admires: personal skills that can coax the highest degree of efficiency and beauty from basic materials.

Purdey guns and Rolex watches both take time and expertise to create. But above all, they are fashioned by people who still care to do things well for people who can recognise that care has been taken.



THE ROLEX DATEJUST CHRONOMETRE IN STEEL AND YELLOW METAL ALSO AVAILABLE IN 18CT GOLD OR IN STEEL WITH WHITE METAL BEZEL



DETONATING AN ACTION.



Mr Weston: Years of struggle preceded wedding

Only a select group of jewellers sell Rolex watches. For the address of your nearest Rolex jeweller, and for further information on the complete range of Rolex watches, write to The Rolex Watch Company Limited, 1 Green Street, London W1Y 4JY or telephone 0171 629 5071

MoD challenged on mock attacks by low-flying jets

By Sheila Gunn, Political Reporter

THE Ministry of Defence has been challenged to admit that schools, hospitals, private cars and homes are targeted for mock attacks by low-flying Royal Air Force fighter pilots.

After hundreds of protests to MPs about low-flying sorties, the Commons defence committee called for publication of the classified documents listing areas where pilots are allowed to fly at between 250ft and 600ft at speeds of up to 550 knots.

It also urged a stop on all sorties under 100ft and flying under 250ft to be phased out within two years in the light of improved East/West relations. Flights under 100ft are carried out in mid-Wales, the Scottish Borders and southwest and north Scotland.

The Tory-dominated committee backs the ministry's case for continuing low-flying practice flights at the upper height limits with more information to reassure the public and research on using flight simulators. It emphasizes that the pilots are not out "for a joy ride" as many complainants seemed to think, but that low-flying practice is carried out to train pilots in line with Nato tactics. The committee received complaints that motorists were driven off the road, of pieces of fighter aircraft dropping off and mock dive-bomb attacks on homes, hospitals and schools. Most were in mid-Wales and Scotland, singled out for training because of low population.

Some of these people may have been mistaken in thinking that the car or train or ship was specifically targeted by the low-flying aircraft, but taken together these incidents would seem to suggest that military aircraft do on occasions make simulated attacks on "targets of opportunity" — targets whose location could not have been known at the time the sortie was planned, the committee said.

From the evidence, fighter pilots seem to pinpoint certain landmarks such as Cawdor beacon in Devon, Cambourne Hill in Cornwall and Kidwelly church spire in Dyfed. The National Trust believes low-flying aircraft hone in on several of its properties, including Cotehele in Cornwall, Morville Hall in Shropshire, and Canons Ashby in Northamptonshire.

House of Commons defence committee 5th report: low-flying (Stationery Office, £28)

The committee said: "We have received several letters from people who have been so badly startled by aircraft while driving that they felt an accident was only narrowly avoided, and one from a resident of Argyll who drove into a ditch beside the A83 after such an incident." The National Trust for Scotland also reported that numerous motorists had been "buzzed" at Grey Mare's Tail in Dumfries and Trossachs in Wester Ross.

The report discloses that Sir David Steel, former leader of the Liberal Party, clashed with the Ministry of Defence over the alleged targeting of Thirlstone Castle, near Lanark, in the Scottish Borders, where a USAF F-111 crashed in 1987. Sir David is a Privy Councillor but he was not allowed to see the list of targets.

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'Enemy aliens' remember war

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

THE population of the world is increasing faster now than ever before, with a billion extra people — equivalent to a whole new China — likely to be born before the end of the century, a United Nations report said yesterday.

The present population of 5.3 billion is being swelled by the birth of about 250,000 babies a day, or three a second. Between 90 million and 100 million people will be added to the global total every year this decade.

The UN report says the consequences could be catastrophic as the fastest growth is expected in the poorest countries, adding environmental mayhem to the havoc caused by industrialized nations. "The next 10 years will decide the shape of the 21st century," Dr Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, said at the launch of the report in London yesterday. "They may decide the future of the Earth as a habitation for humans."

The world population may treble, or merely double, during the next century, largely as a result of the decisions we make now," she said.

The forecasts in the report, *The State of the World's Population 1990*, are more ominous than those produced by the agency in recent years. In 1986, when it seemed that birth rates were slowing everywhere except Africa and parts of south Asia, it was projected that the world population would reach 6.22 million by the end of 1990.

The figure was raised to 6.251 million last year, enough extra people to populate Japan, and the United Nations now expects 8.467 million people to be alive by 2025, which is double the number in 1960.

Dr Sadik said progress in reducing birth rates through family planning programmes had been slower than expected and the birth rate has been rising rather than falling in many countries. "The choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand-on to our children a poisoned chalice," she said.

The report draws a stark contrast between the over-crowded and impoverished southern hemisphere, where the population will increase by 95 per cent in the next 35 years, and the ageing northern hemisphere, where life expectancy is steadily increasing and birth rates are declining below "replacement level". This is the number of children couples must have to replace themselves.

The United Nations says the southern half of the globe contains the "bottom billion", who live in poverty and threaten land degradation and destruction of the rain forests. The industrialized nations have the "top billion", who have the biggest share of resources and create the most waste.

These are the countries overwhelmingly responsible for damage to the ozone layer and acidification, as well as for roughly two-thirds of global warming, the researchers say. The report calls for all countries to move towards cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation.

The researchers say they should wage a "direct and all-out attack" on poverty and reduce overall rates of population growth.

The agency says family planning methods will have to be introduced to 210 million more women in developing countries — an increase of about 60 per cent — by the end of this century. This would cost about £5.35 billion a year.

Warning to Tories over green issues

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

MR JONATHON Porritt, director of Friends of the Earth, accused the Government yesterday of taking a calculated gamble that environmental issues would not feature at the next election and of failing to deliver on the "green" expectations they had aroused. He said that time was running out for them in terms of establishing their green credentials.

The White Paper on the environment this autumn, he said, was the Government's last chance to convince the environmental organizations. He gave a warning that if it was long on generalization and short on action the green movement would "make life very difficult for the Government between now and the next election".

He described British attempts to act as an "honest broker" between countries such as the United States and Japan who wanted to wait for harder evidence on global warming, and the European countries, anxious to take precautionary measures, as an "invidious role" which represented clear "guilt by association" with the US.



Golden reunion: Professor Bondi (left), Professor Koenigsberger, Siegmund Nissel and Norbert Brainin

How to reduce every mortgage payment for a year by £400.

Take the Initiative.

If you're in the market for a large mortgage, Initiative 90 may well be exactly what you need.

Initiative 90 is a serious attempt by one of Britain's biggest building societies to ease the problems associated with today's high interest rates. It offers genuine reductions on virtually every size and type of mortgage, and the larger the mortgage the larger the discount.

For example, a £60,000 mortgage qualifies for a special 0.65% discount for three years. And there's a further reduction on mortgages of £120,000 or more, which when combined with the three-year low-start scheme gives you a 3.9% reduction in year one. So, on a mortgage of, say, £130,000 you can reduce your monthly payments in the first year by a hefty £416*.

To find out just how much you could expect to save, just call in to your nearest Nationwide Anglia branch. Our trained professional staff

will give you instant decisions and help all the way.

Or simply send off now for the Initiative 90 leaflets that interest you.

We've taken an Initiative to bring down the cost of mortgages. Why don't you do the same?

To Sue Edmonds, Nationwide Anglia Building Society, FREEPOST, PO Box 46, Heathrow, Hounslow, TW4 5BR.
Please send me the following information on Initiative 90:
I'm a first time buyer I'm a subsequent buyer
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Helping you make the most of your money

Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it. *APR 16.5%. ¹APR 16.3%.

*APR shows cost of £60,000 loan assuming 14.75% discounted mortgage rate in years 1-3. (Endorsement on £70,000 property (Mortgage Valuation Fee £120. Mortgage payments must be by automatic transfer from a Flexicard or by direct debit. The advance can be up to 90% of purchase price less £645.22. 1% APR 16.5%. Typical 3-year 2% male and female, aged 25, with a current income of £16,000. APR assumes that mortgage rate shown will not change after third year. Total amount payable £290,442.1 APR shows cost of £130,000 loan assuming 14.5% discounted mortgage rate in years 1-3 (Endorsement on £140,000 property (Mortgage Valuation Fee £120. APR assumes that mortgage rate shown will not change after third year. Total amount payable £290,442.1 APR shows cost of £130,000 loan assuming 14.5% discounted mortgage rate in years 1-3 (Endorsement on £140,000 property (Mortgage Valuation Fee £120. APR assumes that mortgage rate shown will not change after third year. 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Judge stops DIY store trading on Sunday

By Staff Reporters

A YORKSHIRE local authority was yesterday granted an immediate temporary injunction banning Sunday trading in breach of the Shops Act at two DIY centres in its area.

The injunction granted to Kirklees Borough Council by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies will remain in force until the full hearing of the council's application for a permanent ban, which could be in a year's time.

In a ruling that will be of importance to all local authorities in England and Wales, the judge refused to exact an undertaking from the council — as the price of granting the injunction — that it should be liable to pay damages if Wickes Building Supplies eventually succeeds in the legal battle. Wickes was refused a stay of the injunction pending appeal, so that the order which bans it from trading on Sundays in breach of the Shops Act at its stores in

Decision 'makes law more confused'

By Della Matthews

THE decision to grant an immediate temporary injunction against Wickes Building Supplies, banning it from opening two stores on Sundays, made the law more confused, critics said yesterday.

Mr David Blackmore, of the Keep Sunday Special Campaign, said, however: "It is very good news for democracy and the rule of law. We hope that all local authorities will be encouraged to take effective action. It is the highest court to decide on the issue so far and it will be binding on all other lower courts."

He said the decision was bound to affect the outcome of next Tuesday's case between B&Q and Torfaen Borough Council in Wales. He denied claims by pro-Sunday traders who said the judgement only made the law more confusing after a decision in December not to grant Stoke-on-Trent City Council an injunction against B&Q.

Mr Andrew Currie, of the Shopping Hours Reform Council, said: "Of course this judgement is important and retailers are watching to see how other courts will decide."

He added, however: "There does not seem to be any agreement on the legislative level. This is bound to confuse people."

He believed yesterday's judgement would not open the floodgates of actions by other councils. Mr Tim Stephenson, legal adviser to the Federation of Multiple DIY Retailers, said the judgement could affect the outcome of the test case between Stoke-on-Trent and B&Q in July.

A spokesman for WH Smith Do-It-All stores said: "Obviously we are disappointed at the decision. It just supports our view that the law is very confused. We will just have to wait and see what Kirklees does about our Huddersfield store. However, wherever it is possible, we will continue to trade on Sundays because that is what our customers want."



Mr Justice Mervyn Davies: "A serious issue"

£12m modern plant for Scots cheddar

By Kerry Gill

THE ubiquitous Scottish cheddar cheese, which appears in hard, orange blocks on corner shop counters from the Shetlands to Gretna Green, is to fight encroachments from paler foreign varieties through a new investment in south-west Scotland.

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board (SMMB), the Co-op and St Ivel announced a joint venture yesterday to spend £12 million on a modern cheese-making facility at the Galloway Creamery, Stranraer. The initiative, a spokeswoman for the partnership said, will take one of the Scots' favourite foodstuffs into the 21st century and, more importantly, will curb imports of English and Canadian cheddar cheese.

The partners will trade as the Galloway Cheese Company and expect to produce up to 15,000 tonnes of the cheese every year — enough, they believe, to satisfy the insatiable demand of the Scots and continue to tempt the English palate.

During the reconstruction,

cheese-making will continue at Mauchline, Strathclyde, and Sorbie, Dumfries and Galloway. When the new plant is completed next spring, production will cease, with the loss of 116 jobs. The staff at the Galloway Creamery will be sufficient to man the modern factory.

Mr Adam McCartney, managing director of the Scottish Pride division of the SMMB, said: "The new plant will provide a much-needed economy of scale and, consequently, will ensure that the cheese industry in south-west Scotland is well placed to maintain and develop its competitive advantage."

He said the partners regretted the job losses but the new plant was vital if the long-term future of Scottish cheddar was to be secured.

Cheese has been produced at Sorbie since 1891 but the old factory was demolished in 1974 when the A746 road was re-routed over the site. The Galloway Creamery at Stranraer is owned and operated by Scottish Pride.

Conservation campaign on the wild side

CHRIS HARRIS



Flowers of the field: Susan Pile, aged 10, in a field of cow parsley at the launch yesterday in Regent's Park, London, of Wildflower Week, to run from May 19 to 28. She was one of a group of pupils promoting conservation from Hallfield Primary School, Bayswater, London

Dublin vote on women priests

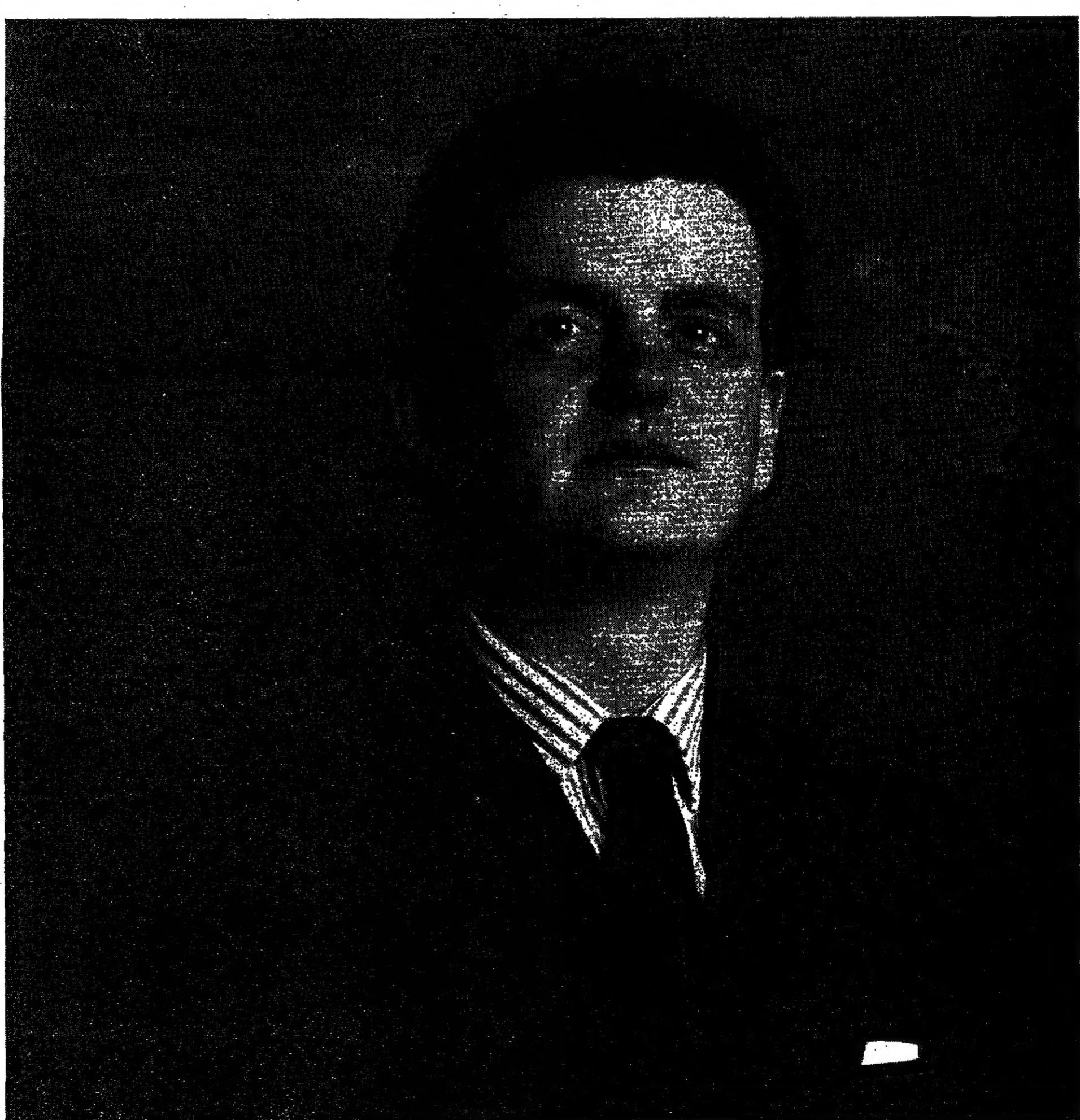
Edward Gorman
Irish Affairs
Correspondent

THE General Synod of the Church of Ireland meets in Dublin today in the expectation that it will approve a draft measure allowing the ordination of women as priests and bishops. It accepted the general principle last year.

The outcome of a crucial debate due this afternoon on the matter is still uncertain, however, as it will require a two-thirds majority. Churchmen anticipate overwhelming backing from lay members of the Synod, but among the clergy the vote is expected to be much closer.

If the vote is carried it will make the Church of Ireland the first among the four Anglican provinces of the British Isles to do so. It follows the removal of legal obstacles to the ordination of women at last year's Synod.

The debate will be chaired by Dr Robin Eames, the Archbishop of Armagh, who is chairman of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission on women and the episcopate. Dr Eames will open the Synod with a presidential address in which he is expected to discuss not only the ordination of women but also the Western hostages in Beirut.



This man earns £19,000 a year.

This advertisement hopes to raise money for people like him.

His salary will hardly come as a great surprise, when you learn that he's already well on his way to becoming a solicitor in the 1990s.

What might take you aback, however, is the fact that he's blind.

At the Royal National Institute for the Blind, we'd like to see the day when you won't bat an eyelid at the idea of a blind solicitor.

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The RNIB Employment Network gives blind adults, including those who've lost their sight in later life, the chance to retrain or learn the new skills they need to help them find work in a sighted world.

Of course, just as with sighted people, not all will be as successful as the young man above.

But we believe that each and every one should, at the very least, be given the chance to reach the full extent of his or her potential.

Needless to say, this costs money. That's why the RNIB Looking Glass Appeal has now been set up to help fund our schools, colleges, and all the other services we run to help Britain's one million blind

and partially sighted people live their lives to the full. We need to raise £10 million, and every penny counts. Please give what you can.

I enclose a cheque payable to RNIB or please charge my Access Visa card with the amount of £ TMS/1

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For credit card donations ring Charline 0899 777772. Calls charged at 25p per min cheap rate, 38p per min at peak rate, 72.5p per min of call charge goes to RNIB.

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GLASS
APPEAL

Audit Commission to scrutinize administration of poll tax

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

THE Audit Commission is to carry out an investigation into the administration of the community charge, it was announced yesterday.

The independent local authority watchdog will examine how councils have compiled registers of charge payers, sent out bills, calculated rebates and how they are pursuing those who default on payments. The study will throw new light on Labour's claim that the poll-tax is an expensive way of raising local revenue. Mr Howard Davies, Controller

of the Audit Commission, said: "It is our aim to draw conclusions sufficiently early to provide guidance before the second year's operation of the community charge, so we can assist authorities in adjusting practices to improve the efficiency of the service next year. We shall issue good practice bulletins from time to time."

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that the Government had always accepted that the community charge would cost twice as much to administer as domestic rates because twice as many people had to pay it. This year's revenue support grant settlement

had included £400 million to cover the cost of administering the new charge, and the Government gave local authorities an extra £10 million last year to cover staffing costs and a further £160 million for new computer systems.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour's local government spokesman, said he believed the commission's survey of local authorities would expose the extent of the bureaucratic waste created by the poll tax. "The evidence so far is very clear. The poll tax is very expensive to administer and collect and is creating administrative difficulties in many local authorities across the country," he said.

"The Government has made inadequate provision for the costs of collecting poll tax and this has added to poll tax problems and reduced the cash available for essential services."

"We estimate that the new system could be between 2½ and 3 times more expensive than rates. It is an inefficient and bureaucratic system, which needs abolition, not improvement."

A report prepared by the Institute of Fiscal Studies last month, on the basis of evidence supplied by the Institute of Revenues, Rating and Rating, confirmed that the administrative costs of the community charge were twice as

high as those for the rates. The researchers found there was a great deal of variation in the methods local authorities used for registration and payment.

Most authorities had obtained poll tax registration returns from a high proportion of their households after a short period of time. The report concluded that the high administrative costs were not the result of obstruction by local residents, but were inherent in the charge itself.

A survey carried out by the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux last month found that many people were suffering distress and anxiety because of failings in the rules and procedures governing the new charge. Problems included tenants being made homeless or threatened with eviction by landlords who ordered them not to register for the tax or who falsely claimed that they had already been registered.

Community charge registration forms had generated a large number of inquiries to local Citizens' Advice offices. The association has urged the Government to extend the automatic backdating of rebate claims from 56 days to 112 days to increase take-up and avoid unnecessary delays.

TIM OCKENDEN

Woolf to set up investigative unit for prison inquiry

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

LORD Justice Woolf, who is heading the Government inquiry into the Strangeways jail riot and its aftermath, is to set up an investigative unit to provide a "second opinion" on contentious facts raised during the hearings.

Opening a short preliminary hearing in London yesterday, the senior Appeal Court judge made plain his determination that the inquiry should embrace all the possible underlying causes of last month's prison disturbances, as well as the immediate factors. However, the judge, who has a formidable reputation as an inquisitor, said he also wanted to ensure that the inquiry was not compromised by the "closed" nature of the

investigation.

Lord Justice Woolf's definition of the background causes of the jail riots, which began when an estimated 1,000 prisoners ran amok at Strangeways prison, Manchester, on April 1, appeared to confirm beyond doubt his reported desire that the investi-

gation should be one of the most thorough ever conducted into the prison service.

Lord Justice Woolf said he had already identified certain possibly salient "underlying factors". These included overcrowding, prison regimes, the size and design of jails and the number of, and conditions for, remand prisoners.

Other background issues needed to be examined, he said, including staff/prisoner ratios and relationships, the treatment of special groups of prisoners such as sex offenders and the mentally ill, the adequacy of bail hostels and the possible need for greater use of non-custodial penalties and the conditions of service and role of prison officers.

He was satisfied that the need was for an exercise that went beyond a "purely factual investigation" of the disturbances at the six jails covered by the inquiry's remit.

The inquiry will be conducted in public in two stages. The first, beginning in Manchester on June 11 and later moving to venues in Bristol and London, will confine itself to establishing the facts immediately preceding and including the riots at Strangeways, Bristol, Cardiff and Dartmoor prisons and Glen Parva and Pucklechurch remand centres. The aim is to conclude this by August 3.

The second stage will comprise a series of seminars, to be held during October, at which the inquiry panel will discuss specific issues with invited experts. This will probably mean the final report will be published early in the New Year.

Lord Justice Woolf said he was fortunate to have the help of three formidable assessors, two of whom — Mr Gordon Lakes, a former deputy director of the prison service, and Professor Rod Morgan, a Bristol University lecturer — were highly respected penologists, while the third, Mrs Mary Tuck, former head of the Home Office's research and planning unit, would be well placed to advise on the inquiry's methodology. Applications for legal representation by the Prison Officers' Association, the Prison Governors' Association and the Home Office were granted.

Speaking at the new headquarters of the prison service at South Gyle, Edinburgh, Mr. Rikind said it was clear that his new policies on long-term prisoners would not have been compatible with 60 places for disruptive prisoners at any single establishment.

"I want to underline the role long-term prisoners themselves must play. The proposals in this document, *Opportunity and Responsibility*, recognize that such persons should have clearly defined objectives at which to aim while serving their sentences."

A better quality of life is proposed for inmates designed to give them a greater opportunity to preserve their self-esteem. For example, a review on allowing private

visits by wives and families is to be carried out. The report also wants to see an end to the "slipping-out" procedures which 60 per cent of Scotland's 4,700 prisoners are still forced to undergo.

Among the initiatives announced by Mr Rikind is a decision not to provide 60 places for difficult inmates at Shotts prison. This is seen as a triumph for the local opposition to the idea, mooted more than two years ago.

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THE Government yesterday ruled out the introduction of segregation between republican and "loyalist" prisoners at Crumlin Road jail in Belfast, in the wake of an overnight protest by inmates in which 10 prison officers were injured.

Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, praised the conduct of more than 100 prison officers who helped to end the protest and said the Government would continue with its mixed regime.

The protest began on Sunday night when 40 inmates in the top-security remand barricated themselves into a dining area after two "loyalists" attacked four republicans. After eight hours the authorities regained control, in an operation in which prison officers approached the barricaded area from five

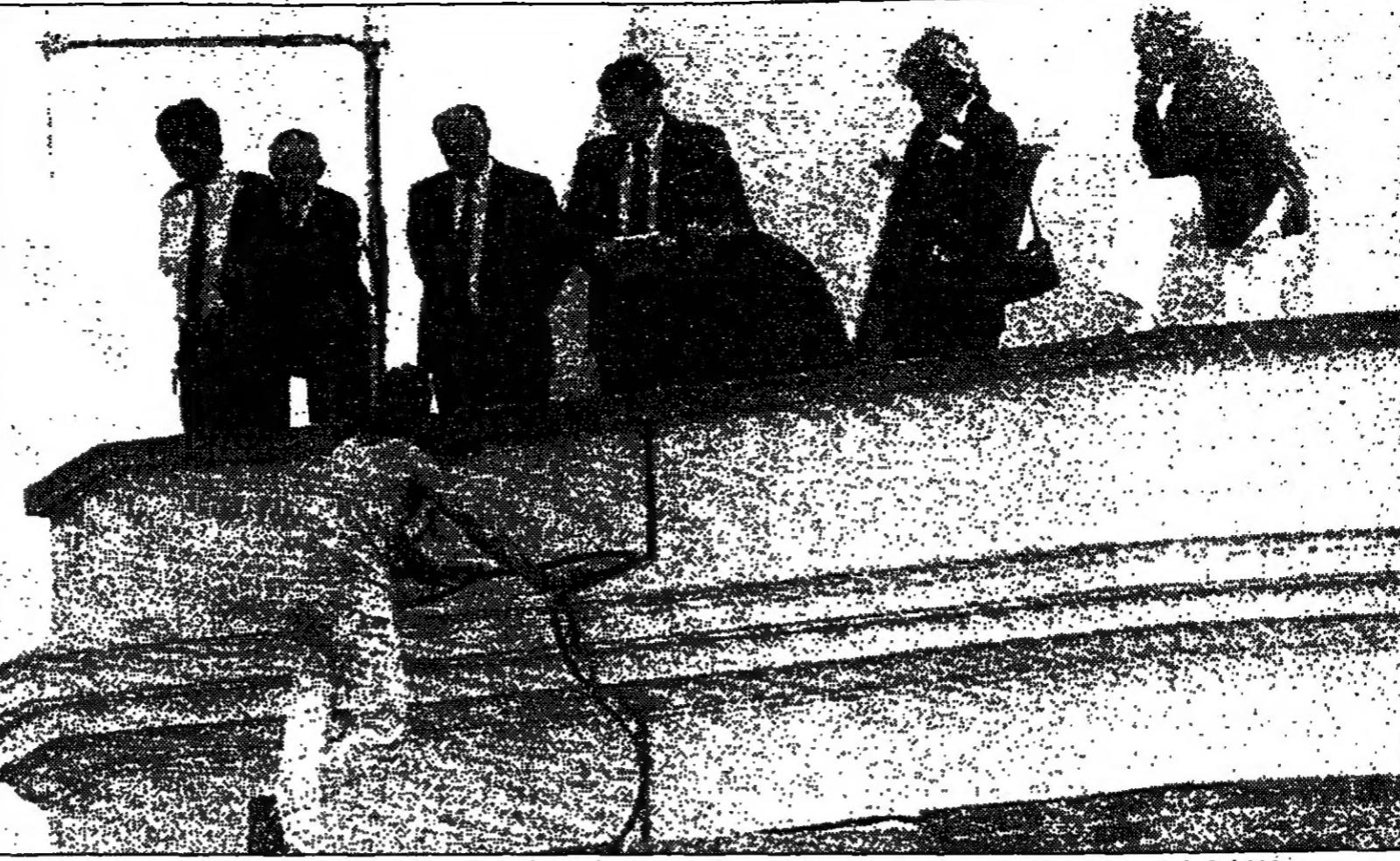
points simultaneously. One officer had his wrist broken and another suffered hand lacerations from missiles thrown by inmates. The authorities said that no prisoners were injured.

The protest is the latest in a series of incidents in recent months at the jail which the Northern Ireland Office has claimed involved deliberately engineered confrontations between "loyalists" and republicans to force segregation.

The Government has resisted pressure to change its policy because it believes a segregated prison would quickly come under the control of para-military groups.

Yesterday Unionist politicians renewed their criticism of that policy. Mr Peter Robinson, MP for East Belfast, said the case for segregation was reasonable.

Lord Justice Woolf: At pains to be scrupulous



Summit talks: Negotiators on the roof of Winchester jail trying to persuade an inmate to give up his protest. The action ended after 11 hours

Quality of life policy for jails

By Kerry Gill

A COMPREHENSIVE new strategy in penal policy for the management of long-term prisoners in Scotland's jails was announced by the Government yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, said the Government recognized that the problems presented by disruptive inmates were partly due to weaknesses in regimes in mainstream prisons for people serving sentences of more than 18 months.

Disclosing details of a report on the prison system, he said: "The 'treatment and training' model has failed. A new approach is needed which will ensure that long-term prisoners are given opportunities, within reasonable constraints... to exercise a degree of choice over how they lead their lives in prison."

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Inmates abandon rooftop protest

A ROOFTOP protest at Winchester prison in Hampshire ended peacefully yesterday when the last two inmates gave themselves up to prison authorities.

A spokesman for the Home Office said the prisoners ended their protest after talking to a solicitor representing one of the men and a member of the board of visitors. A doctor was present during the talks and prison officers stood by.

"They have no injuries and they will wait to see the governor later," he said. "The rest of the prison is all quiet. I think they just decided that they had had enough."

Seven other inmates who broke out onto the roof to protest about alleged assaults on prisoners surrendered early yesterday. The allegations have been denied. The Home Office said the disturbances broke out in the remand wing late on Sunday night after a gradual build-up of tension.

Young offenders should be given more responsibility to help them keep out of trouble, the Princess Royal told a seminar in Durham yesterday. The Princess said the United Nations' 42-point convention on children's rights did not "say enough about responsibilities".

"Rights is a very easy word to use — a lot of people claim and want rights, which is fair enough — but I think it is impossible to have rights as such without responsibilities," she said.

The Princess met some offenders and their parents and talked to the organizers of a project trying to introduce alternatives to custody for young people in Co Durham. She said the Challenge project highlighted the proposition that young people had potential to assume adult responsibilities if given the chance. Without such help young people could be "cut off" from becoming more useful members of society.

Computers 'too unreliable' to deal with critical tasks

By Nick Nuttall Technology Correspondent

SCIENTISTS yesterday called for a worldwide ban on the use of computers in sensitive areas, including intensive care wards, the nuclear power industry, air traffic control and early warning defence and strike command systems.

Computers are inherently flawed and too unreliable for critical or vital tasks, two Australian academics conclude in a report to be published in the June issue of the British academic journal *Future*. Mr Tom Forester, lecturer in the school of computing and information technology at Griffith University,

in Queensland, New South Wales, and Mr Perry Morrison, lecturer in computing, University of New England, New South Wales claim that computer systems cannot be designed without the ever-present threat of life-threatening malfunctions because their very complexity makes thorough testing for errors and bugs impossible.

In addition, the way modern computer systems are built means that they are prone to total, catastrophic failure rather than partial failure. "How is it that the computer industry almost

brought out the best in goldsmiths throughout Europe.

The fund has a pair of Meissen boxes made for Maria Josepha of Saxony and her husband Augustus III. One of the best examples, enamelled in brilliant green over engraved decoration and set with six gold panels, is by Pierre-François Drais, Paris 1772 (£100,000-£150,000).

Christie's has already started its Geneva series with wines, books and 20th-century decorative arts, which provided the greatest excitement of the day with a total of SF7,609,858 (£3,252,089). A Daum and Louis Majorelle glass and bronze lotus table lamp went for SF1,380,000 (£658,120) to a Japanese trade buyer.

There are 60 snuff boxes on offer through Sotheby's at estimates ranging from £15,000-£25,000 to £100,000-£150,000 each. Gold boxes were not merely containers for snuff in the 18th century. They were symbols of artistic discernment, reflecting their owners' eye for novelty, social status and wealth. They

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Dan-Air applies for new routes

Dan-Air has applied to the Civil Aviation Authority for licences to fly from Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside to West Berlin. It also wants to operate services from its base in West Berlin to Moscow, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest.

As well as the regional services, the 10-route application to the CAA includes schedules to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania, and flights from West Berlin to Madrid, and Manchester to Innsbruck.

Dan-Air carried a record 6,276,000 passengers last year, including 1,800,000 on its expanding scheduled network.

O'Connor libel

The entertainer Des O'Connor accepted substantial undisclosed libel damages from the London Broadcasting Company in the High Court yesterday over radio remarks about his tax affairs. Counsel for LBC said it welcomed the opportunity to apologize unreservedly for the libel.

Tunnel opening

Dame Vera Lynn yesterday opened Hell Fire Corner, the secret tunnels under the cliffs at Dover used to plan the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940. The tunnels were recently declassified from the secret list and given over to English Heritage; the public can visit them from tomorrow.

Betjeman week

A Betjeman Appreciation Week of special celebrations in honour of Sir John Betjeman, the former Poet Laureate, was launched in north Cornwall yesterday. He lived at Trebetherick, Padstow Bay, until his death six years ago.

Peer fined

The publisher Lord Stockton, aged 46, of Chelsea, London, was banned for a month and fined £120 for speeding by Newbury magistrates yesterday. He admitted driving at over 100mph along the M4 in Berkshire in February.

BR snuff boxes may raise £2m for fund

By John Shaw

BRITISH Rail pensioners will be watching the art market closely tonight when their outstanding collection of snuff boxes will be the highlight of the spring sales in Geneva.

They are estimated to make between £1.5 million to £2 million and are the latest part of the pension fund's £40 million art collection to appear on the market. A group of 15 pictures will be sold in London on June 19.

The collection, about 1 per cent of the fund's total investment portfolio, was acquired with the advice of Sotheby's between 1974-80. The fund is now just over halfway through a gradual sales programme: fine art worth about £20 million has been turned into net proceeds of \$82.2 million since the sales began in 1987.

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The chassis and the suspension are tested for durability

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Used BMWs as, "amongst the best made and most reliable cars in the world".

They concluded, "Frankly, the not-new BMW car is one of the best-value motoring propositions going."

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Post Code		Telephone	Area of residence
Present Car		Year of Reg.	Age of car when 10

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Taxes 'would rise for great majority under Kinnock'

AN ACCUSATION that a Labour government would raise the tax burden on the great majority of taxpayers, particularly those just above average income and upwards, was made in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peter Lilley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

During a debate on a Conservative MP's motion on Labour's taxation policy, he said that Labour was under a particular obligation to spell out its tax proposals because they involved imposing an increased burden. People had the right to know, in broad terms, who would pay, how much they would pay and which taxes would be varied or introduced.

Labour spokesman had said that the top rate would be raised to a maximum of 50p in the pound, but it was not clear why anyone should rely on that moderate promise not to raise tax rates higher if Labour got to power. Not only did the Labour Party vote against the reduction from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, it also voted against the reduction from 83 to 60 per cent.

Labour's second proposal was to abolish the upper earnings limit on the national insurance contribution, effectively raising the marginal rate of tax by 9 per

TAXATION POLICY

cent for about three-and-a-half-million people. That would affect people earning about £18,000 a year.

The deduction from what had been said was that Labour would leave a large part of its programme to be financed by raising the basic rate or other taxes.

Opening the debate, Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stortford, C) said that the time had come to speak because Labour's plans, however, extended far beyond merely raising taxes because they included proposals to introduce a whole raft of new taxes, including taxes for savers. "Just as Labour does not trust the taxpayer with his own money, they are deeply reluctant to let them spend their own profits."

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) said that the debate was an attempt to deflect public attention from the poll tax, high inflation and the level of interest rates which had come as such a blow to home owners and small and medium-size businesses.

The Opposition would tax the great majority of people on humble incomes, taking money from them to redistribute to those whom it thought should receive more.

He wanted to discover exactly what Labour policy was going to be. So far it had been excessively coy. Once people did know what

the policy was, they would vote against it.

Labour was already committed to spend £5 billion on the National Health Service, £5 billion on child benefit and pensions and £1.7 billion on overseas aid.

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Mr Douglas Hurd, Foreign Secretary, at the opening yesterday of an East-West conference organized at Lancaster House, London, by the British Atlantic Group of Young Politicians

Labour scorns 'no shortage of nurses' claim

HOUSE OF LORDS

A SUGGESTION by Lady Blatch, a government spokesman, that there was no shortage of nurses in the National Health Service, indeed that numbers were growing, was greeted with incredulity by the Opposition during question time in the House of Lords.

Lady Blatch, questioned about what the Government was doing to meet a critical shortage of nurses, said that, although there would always be difficulties in recruiting for particular specialties, there was no overall shortage. In 1988-89, a total of 24,200 nurses had left nursing in England, but in the same period 16,400 nurses had been recruited and 9,700 had returned to nursing, making 26,100, a net gain.

The Government had launched an advertising campaign for more recruits which had produced 170,000 inquiries about nursing.

Lord Emens, a former Secretary of State for Health and chief Opposition spokesman on health, said that he was amazed. If there was no shortage of nurses, why had the Government launched a recruitment campaign?

"Has she seen the report published today which showed that in every single region there is a grave shortage of nurses, more serious in some regions than others?" Had she seen the statement by the secretary-general of the Royal College of Nursing referring to the immense problem of the shortage of nurses and the need to

improve not only pay but also conditions such as the provision of creches and opportunities for part-time work?

Lady Blatch said that she had read the press reports which did a disservice to the work going on in many district regional health authorities. She had checked one of the regions mentioned, said to be the fourth worst, and had found that it had 225 more qualified nurses in post than a year ago.

If health authorities were asked if they had had difficulty in recruiting, they would say that they had; but if they were asked if nurses were in post, the answer would be that they were.

Lord Melloy (Lab) challenged her to seek the opinion of the Royal College of Nursing, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, the royal colleges of physicians and of surgeons, and others.

Lady Blatch said that the health department was in constant touch with those bodies.

• Press reports that the Government was to delay implementation of its community care provisions until after the next general election were dismissed in the Lords during the resumed committee stage of the National Health Service and Community Care Bill. The Bill provides for local authorities to provide accommodation and care for people discharged from long-stay hospitals.

Lord Carter, an Opposition front bench spokesman, moving a new clause calling for increased consultations between the Government and local authorities over community care proposals, asked for the Government's reaction to reports about possible delay in implementing the proposals.

Lady Hooper, Under Secretary of State for Health, said: "As far as I am concerned, it is speculation. The Government and the department are continuing to work towards implementation in April 1991 of the community care proposals in the Bill. That is the Government's position."

The clause was rejected by 112 votes to 86 — Government majority, 26.

'No tie, no say' warning to MPs

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) warned MPs that they may not be called to speak if they wear casual dress.

Mr Richard Holt Langbaurgh, C) had complained about the dress of some Labour members. He pointed out that collar and tie were compulsory in the Italian Parliament and that under Labour's new "polished-up image" its MPs were not allowed to appear on TV without a collar and tie.

He said at the time when they were trying to set an example to would-be football hooligans, they should ensure that no MP disported himself in the chamber in a manner that would not be allowed in the Italian Parliament.

Landfill gas Schemes stay

A call for landfill gas schemes to be abandoned because they created "time bombs" in many areas was dismissed by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, at questions.

He told Mr Frank Hayes (Ashfield, Lab) that the process was a useful way of generating electricity. Power generation capacity from such schemes last year had been 16 megawatts.

The Government estimated that power generation from landfill gas would increase by 60 per cent by 1992 and by between 150 and 175 per cent by the end of the century.

Commons TV vote soon

MPs are expected to take a decision on the permanent televising of the House of Commons before the House rises for the summer recess, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply.

He said that the select committee on broadcasting would consider all the evidence relating to the experiment and its report would be published so that MPs could decide before the recess.

Coal sell-off reaffirmed

The coal industry will be privatized by the next Conservative government after the election, Mr Tony Baldry, Under Secretary of State for Energy, reaffirmed during Commons questions.

Ministers would consider how privatization would be carried out, and clearly employee participation would be considered.

Saving paper

A Commons subcommittee is considering what further steps can be taken to increase the use of recycled paper in the House of Commons, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said in a written reply yesterday.

Charity MPs

Fifty-one MPs have authorized deductions from their salaries to give money to charity under the payroll giving scheme, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the House, said.

Unleaded fuel

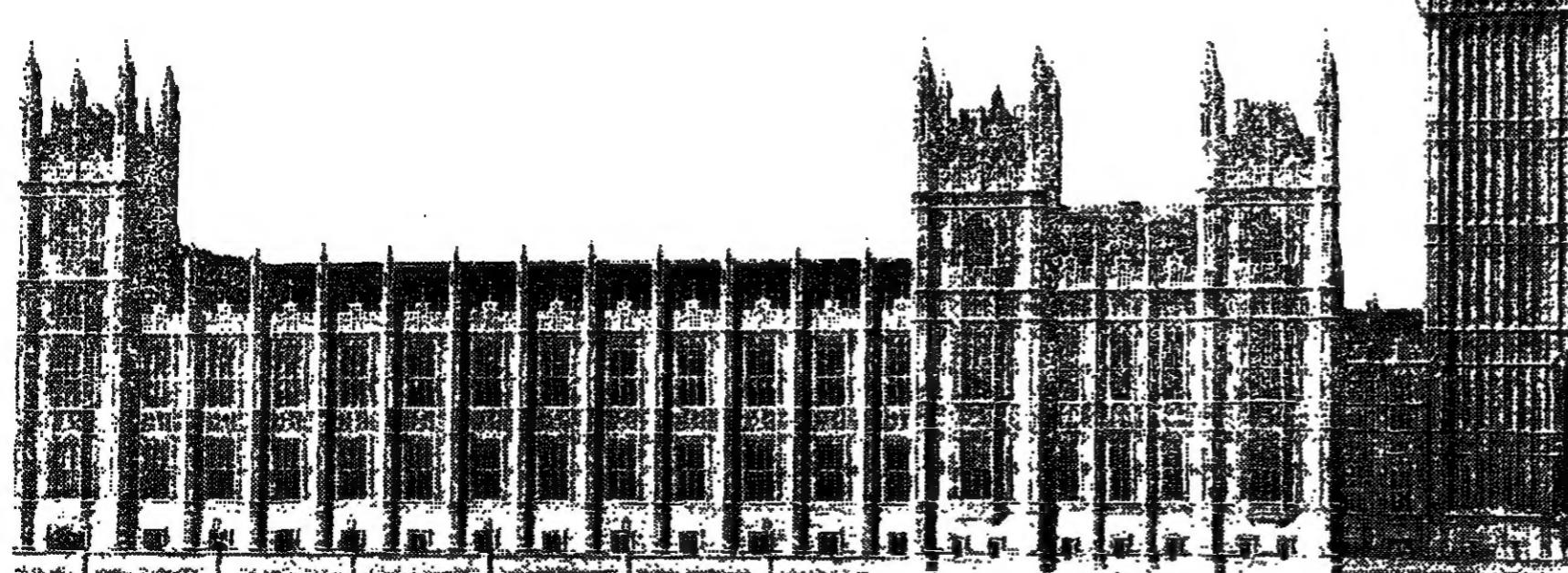
Latest figures show that 31 per cent of the petrol sold in the UK was unleaded. Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, said in a written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister; Finance Bill. Lords (2.30): Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report, first day.

BRITISH CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD.

Even if you left Britain as long ago as 11th October 1970, you can still choose the inhabitants of this House.



Under the Representation of the People Act of 1989, important changes have been made in who can vote in UK Parliamentary and European Parliamentary Elections.

- The qualifying period for the right to vote for people living abroad has been extended from five to twenty years. That means if you left the UK as long ago as October 1970 you can still vote.

- People who left the UK before they were old enough to be included on the Electoral Register may register as overseas electors.

- You no longer need to declare an intention to return to the UK.

Your vote will be cast in the constituency in which you or your family were registered before leaving the UK.

In order to qualify you need to fill in an application form by 10th October 1990*.

To get a form and explanatory leaflet contact your nearest British diplomatic or consular post.

*15TH SEPTEMBER IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE UK

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PLEASE INFORM ANYONE YOU KNOW LIVING ABROAD ABOUT THIS.

مدونة الأصل

EC official warns East Europe to brace for slump

From Michael Biason, Brussels

EAST European countries must brace themselves for zero growth, high inflation and mass unemployment as they move to market economies. But if they opt for the "Big Bang" of sudden change, they will soon experience an economic miracle rivaling that of Western Europe in the 1950s, a leading European Community official forecast yesterday.

Mr Henning Christensen, the Commissioner for Finance, said East European countries plunging into economic reform could enjoy annual growth rates of up to 6 per cent a year by the middle of the decade. But everything depended on their political willingness to make drastic changes now. They had to revamp their entire economic systems in no more than six to 12 months.

EC economic experts, ana-

lyzing the results of the seven emergent democracies, found that the gradual approach, adopted by Hungary some 20 years ago, had failed. Poland, which had undertaken the most drastic reform, had however been remarkably successful in reducing inflation and restructuring its economy.

Mr Christensen's outline of the macro-economic policies Brussels recommends comes after the Community's revised action plan for Eastern Europe published two weeks ago, which will be put to the Group of 24 donor nations next month.

He said the priority for Eastern Europe must be reform of its financial sector. This involved freeing prices from state control; setting up an independent central bank, private banking systems and financial services; introducing property rights and company law; breaking up state monopolies; establishing a proper social security system giving unemployment benefit; and allowing collective bargaining. All this should come before the wholesale privatization of industry.

The Commission noted that conditions varied enormously among the seven countries. East Germany, for example, had a gross national product three times that of Romania, whereas Poland had the highest external debt. But the first priority of all must be a stabilization plan to bring inflation under control, and a reform of exchange rate and monetary policies.

If things go well, the Commission believes Eastern Europe could begin to catch up with the West. Czechoslovakia, which in 1939 had a standard of living as high as that of Switzerland or Denmark, might soon be strong enough economically to apply for EC membership.

People bankroll the peaceful revolution in Lvov

From Nick Worrall
Lvov

A SECURITY man with a blue and yellow arm band was dragging a sack stuffed with rouble notes into the former Communist Party offices, now the debating chamber for the new regional council of Lvov in the western Ukraine. On a table lay bundles of bank notes. In a show of support for their new non-Communist council the people of Lvov have given nearly £3 million so that the daily council debates can be shown live on television.

This is the Soviet Union's most rebellious city outside the Baltic region. Members of democratic groups won 80 per cent of the seats in the recent local elections. And for the past three weeks the council has been debating measures to obliterate Communist rule.

In defiance of rulings from the hard-line Ukrainian authorities in

Kiev, the republic's capital, Lvov has legalized the Uniate Greek Catholic Church, which was banned by Stalin in 1946, and ordered the blue and yellow flag of the Ukrainian Popular Front, Rukh, to be flown from public buildings. Even Lvov's Communist Party headquarters no longer flies the red banner. "I am in a state of antagonism with the regional council," said Mr Vyacheslav Sekretaryuk, Lvov's Communist Party first secretary. "The old party monopoly of power has been replaced by a new monopoly."

His bitterness is understandable. After 45 years of party domination since Moscow incorporated this former part of Poland in 1945, President Gorbachov's movement towards greater democracy has caused party structures wherever democratic opposition movements won local elections in March.

But Mr Sekretaryuk's view is not shared by all Lvov's leading com-



Lashing out: A football supporter using an iron bar to attack a fire engine during clashes between fans of Dinamo Zagreb and Red Star Belgrade in Zagreb on Sunday. More than 100 people were hurt, 10 critically, fighting among fans from the rival republics of Croatia and Serbia. Yesterday Mr Miljan Miljanic, the national team manager, said the country should consider giving up the sport. "I don't think soccer should exist here to be the expression of hatred," he said. Uruguay has pulled out of a match with Yugoslavia due to have been played in Zagreb. (Reuters)

Protest jams Bucharest streets

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

THE final stages of the Romanian election campaign erupted into further violence yesterday when anti-communist demonstrators in the capital extended their three-day protest during the afternoon rush hour and surrounded a government ministry. They blocked more arterial roads and some scaled the roof in front of bemused officials to hang up flags.

There were fights and scuffles as drivers were prevented from returning home and the demonstrators quickly rigged up loudspeakers on the ministry's ornate, wrought-iron gates while a few policemen

showing him alongside the late Nicolae Ceausescu.

The big street demonstration – unlike anything seen in any other East European poll – spilled over from neighbouring University Square, blocked since April 24. The move came after protesters alleged that two hunger strikers from the square had been attacked by a plainclothes government security agent, and others arrested. It was impossible to immediately verify the accuracy of their claims.

Trapped officials in the ministry looked on in fear as the mood of the mob turned

ugly every time a suspected former communist sympathizer or Securitate agent was spotted. By late afternoon at least 4,000 people had moved into the streets in front of the building, but after two hours the demonstrators agreed to return to their original barricaded zone blocking Bucharest's main boulevard and to let traffic flow again in front of the Agriculture Ministry.

But representatives of the new Free Transport Union said that they had decided to join the protest which has been blocking an area under the towering Inter-Continental Hotel since April 24.

Leading dissident returns to fray

From Tim Judah
Cluj, Transylvania

MRS Doina Cornea, a leading Romanian dissident during the Ceausescu years, is a dissident once more. She has been on hunger strike since last Thursday in a protest directed against the Government and Romania's election campaign.

She said at her home in the Transylvanian town of Cluj that her fast has made her weak and given her headaches. She had disconnected her telephone because she has had so many calls, some including threats and abuse.

"The point of the hunger strike is to help people distinguish good from bad – to awaken their consciences," she said.

Mrs Cornea, once a provincial French teacher, became a cause célèbre after her anti-Ceausescu protest.

Immediately after the revolution, on Christmas Day, she arrived in Bucharest to take part in the National Salvation Front. "It soon became clear that there was something wrong," she said. "The executive bureau was made up purely of old communists. We dissidents were called there as a sort of chorus. Then they started trying to tell me what to say on television."

In a serious blow to the Front's credibility, Mrs Cornea left in January. Now, as she takes up cudgels against the Front, she finds herself under personal attack in its newspapers.

She is undeterred, saying: "Look at the election campaign – calumnies, violence and systematic attacks against people and party buildings. These things have become the order of the day. People have been terribly manipulated by the Front. This election has not been free and fair."

But Mrs Cornea is not entirely pessimistic: "I never lose confidence," she said. "On December 22 the whole country was with the Front. Every day since then they have been losing support. Now if the Front wins the elections it is sure that it cannot survive. They have lied to too many people."

Mrs Cornea is not planning to fast to the end. But she is determined that her protest should succeed.

Kohl presses for quick election after setback

From Ian Murray, Bonn

WEAKENED politically by the defeat of his Christian Democrats (CDU) in Lower Saxony on Sunday, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is ready to go for an early pan-German election before he loses the popular support he won through his initiative to speed up German unity. He now wants a quick

election because he can see the unification issue is turning sour on him.

Until now his preferred scenario was to hold fast to the agreed date of December 2 for the West German elections, with the first united poll in the following autumn. Now he is trying to achieve complete unification in time for joint

Hurd to seek role for Nato

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

MR DOUGLAS Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, makes an unscheduled visit here today for talks with Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, as part of consultations on German reunification.

While Britain is satisfied that the West German Government is determined that the united country will be a member of Nato, it is less sure about what kind of troop levels and defence strategy Bonn will be seeking. With German public opinion turning away from nuclear deterrents and citizens' actions lobbying for reductions in military bases, Mr Hurd will advise his hosts that Nato must remain strong while there is so much political uncertainty in the East.

The Chancellor was in East Berlin yesterday for talks with Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister. Tomorrow he faces his most difficult internal negotiation when he meets the leaders of the state parliaments to discuss how they can help meet the cost of unity. Seven of the 11 prime ministers are from the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) while the four others who support him are not at all happy about his plans to make the states pay a third of the costs of reunification.

The Chancellor's one great election success has been in East Germany, where his campaign succeeded in persuading a large proportion of the voters to support him in his drive for quick unity.

The other winners in Sunday's elections were the Greens, who managed for the first time in industrialized North Rhine-Westphalia to cross the 5 per cent threshold needed to win seats. The outright losers were the radical right-wing Republicans, who scored less than 2 per cent in both states and who now seem to have ceased to be a factor in national politics.

Loyalists on Riga march

From Anatol Lieven, Riga

HUNDREDS of Soviet officers yesterday marched to the Latvian parliament to protest against moves towards independence for the republic. As they did so, military helicopters scattered leaflets from the Soviet loyalist Interfront movement over Riga, calling on Russian workers to strike at 10am today and march to the parliament, so that "the handful of traitors and political adventurers who are making decisions for us can hear the voice of the working people."

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Pretoria tries to defuse tension amid war threats

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

AMID the sizzling of barbecues, the laughter of children, and sporadic gunfire, militant Afrikaners are preparing for war.

Appalled by the disintegration of apartheid, self-styled Boer commandos have displayed their resolve to fight against the perceived threat of black majority rule by inviting journalists for the first time to a training camp in the western Transvaal. Under the watchful eye of Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), about 300 members went through their paces in baton drill, target shooting

and self-defence techniques in the bucolic setting of his farm outside Ventersdorp at the weekend.

They bring their own firearms — pistols and shotguns for the women, and heavy calibre weapons for the men. Everybody contributes to the barbecues, and coffee and cakes are served afterwards. Mr Terre Blanche orchestrates defiance against the African National Congress with his customary inflammatory rhetoric: "We refuse to be put under an ANC government. That night there will be war in South Africa."

The AWB leader was marginally less hellish after a three-hour meeting yesterday with Mr Adrián Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, who has expressed concern about the growing militancy of the white right-wing. Mr Terre Blanche said that his organization was simply training people to defend themselves against possible ANC attacks. "No force in the world can stop a Boer from defending himself," he said.

Evidently the question of the AWB being disbanded was not discussed at the meeting, which focused on mounting tension between black and white miners in Welkom, in the Orange Free State. An innocuous joint statement said Mr Vlok would investigate AWB complaints of intimidation. Mr Terre Blanche gave assurances he was not establishing a "Boer army", and that his motives were purely defensive.

• AMSTERDAM: In a rare public gesture, 194 Dutch judges yesterday urged their South African counterparts to help destroy apartheid by giving liberal readings of racial segregation laws.

A letter to the South African Supreme Court, signed by more than one-fifth of Dutch judges, urged them "to use the opportunities offered to you by your office to demolish the apartheid system". (Reuters)



Police move in after firing tear gas to seize one of the demonstrators in yesterday's protests in Manila against the American military presence in the Philippines

Conscripts stage sit-in over pay

Abidjan

HUNDREDS of disgruntled army conscripts staged an unprecedented pay protest in the Ivory Coast yesterday, but returned to their barracks after a delegation met President Houphouët-Boigny.

The soldiers, unarmed but wearing khaki caps and olive-green fatigues, took up positions outside the state radio building in the centre of the former capital, Abidjan, just before dawn.

They staged a silent sit-in on the normally busy streets around the radio building, but did not enter it. The radio station reported that the President had pledged a favourable study of the soldiers' demands for a pay rise and better living conditions.

The soldiers' protest coincided with a wild-cat strike by Abidjan's public bus drivers asking for better pay, which disrupted economic and commercial activities, and forced many shops to close in the city centre. (Reuters)

Manila protest marks start of base talks

From Vyvyan Tenorio Manila

ABOUT 80 student demonstrators were arrested yesterday as police tightened security here at the opening of talks on the future of US military bases in the Philippines.

Anti-base demonstrators around the US Embassy and the Central Bank, where talks were being held, were dispersed peacefully. Those arrested were later released. Mr Raul Manglapus, the Philippines Foreign Secretary and chief negotiator, said in his opening

statement that the outcome of negotiations was uncertain. But he added that the Philippines considered the military bases agreement allowing the US use of six military installations would terminate on September 16, 1991. Regardless of the outcome of the talks, the Philippines would "look to America perpetually as a friend", he said. During the talks, Mr Manglapus is expected to focus on the \$222.8 million (£132.6 million) shortfall in US compensation for this year.

Mr Richard Armitage, leading the US team, who arrived in Manila on Sunday,

said that Philippines and American delegates should "keep in mind the big picture" lest negotiations degenerate into acrimony. He said that "mutual interests are sufficiently strong to justify a renewed strategic partnership" between the two sides.

President Aquino affirmed on Sunday that the Philippines would maintain friendly ties with the United States, whatever the results of the talks. She said her Government was looking at alternative uses of the two main bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, north of Manila.

From Andrew Lyett, Olongapo, Philippines

THE wider issue of the retention of US military facilities in the Philippines did not feature when the citizens of Olongapo held a rally last Friday.

The bar girls of Olongapo had more parochial matters on their minds. Their town adjoins Subic US Naval base, 50 miles north-west of the capital. An American marine had been killed there the previous Friday. The US Navy had immediately banned its 7,000 personnel at Subic from outside leave. On Thursday it relaxed, but insisted that sailors and marines return to base by midnight. The rally the following day was to call for the lifting of the curfew, which was hurting Olongapo's only industry, known euphemistically as "entertainment".

There are 7,000 licensed hospitality girls like Candy in Olongapo. Twice a week they submit themselves to VD tests paid for by the US Navy. There are also around 14,000 illegal prostitutes. Candy says she does not like her trade, but shrugs. What else can I do?

Outside the town Father Shay Cullen, an Irish priest, runs the Preuda Foundation, a centre for homeless children and drug addicts. He has clashed frequently with Mr Robert Gordon, the Mayor, about the social costs of having a US base on Olongapo's doorstep. The lucky ones are those who work on Subic. They earn a reasonable enough wage. But the rest of the town's population, the 70 per cent who are poor, are there to satisfy a simple law of supply and demand.

American servicemen start to arrive around 6pm. Once across the narrow canal which separates the base from the town, they are set upon by a board of pimps, prostitutes and vendors. If they make it as far as Magasay Drive, 200 yards up the road, they find a gaudy main street of neon lights and blaring rock music.

Here are most of Olongapo's 600 bars, massage parlours and "love hotels". Inside the bars, the formula varies little. A few "hospitality girls" in bikinis dance awkwardly on a central mirrored stage. Others huddle in twos and threes at tables, inviting customers to join them.

Candy, aged 17, in a figure-hugging red mini-dress, works

in one of the bars. She says she came to Olongapo nine months ago when her father died. At the bar she earns 40 pesos a night (just over £1) — on the high side for her profession. If a customer buys her an orange juice, or "ladies drink", at 50 pesos, she gets a cut and he gets her artless conversation. Her real money comes if he asks her to leave the bar. He must then pay the owner a "bar fine" of 250 pesos (£7 to £14), of which she gets half.

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Around 24,000 local people work at the base many as skilled fitters in its vast ship repair facility. With Clark Air base, the other main US military facility in the Philippines, Subic is reported to pump more than \$500 million into the local economy through wages, contracts and spending by servicemen.

Seven years ago Father Cullen came across a child selling in the town. "I wasn't going to have that," he says. He adds that some local children have contracted Aids.

Father Cullen has drawn up elaborate plans for the conversion of Subic's facilities to peaceful uses including the establishment of a world university of ecology. He calls the US "rent" for its Philippines bases (currently \$481 million a year) the diplomatic equivalent of a "bar fine".

President moves on Cyprus deadlock

Athens

PRESIDENT Karamanlis has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit soon to Cyprus, the first by a Greek head of state since the island republic gained its independence from Britain. (Chris Eliot writes)

The invitation was extended by his Cypriot counterpart, President Vassilou, who is holding talks with the Greek Government leadership on the deadlocked Cyprus problem.

Killer croc

Sydney — A crocodile ate a telephone engineer just hours after he arrived on Groot Eiland, a remote island off northern Australia, to service telephone lines. In a bizarre twist, police were questioning a man in connection with the theft of the crocodile's carcass in which the engineer's remains were found. (Reuters)

Rebels strike

Kampala — Ugandan rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement, a fanatical religious group, killed 20 people in the north last week, including eight soldiers ambushed near Kitgum. (Reuters)

Airport bomb

Munich — Munich airport was closed and all flights suspended for half an hour when construction workers found a US bomb from the Second World War only 300 yards from a terminal, a spokesman said. (Reuters)

Coup toll

Antananarivo — Five people were killed and 20 wounded on the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar in the failed weekend coup attempt during which rebels held the state radio station for a time. (Reuters)

Bible story

Helsinki — Mr Hannu Haukka, a Finnish Pentecostalist, says that he has signed a contract with Soviet television to broadcast Bible stories nationwide in the Soviet Union. (AP)

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This year, Cathedral Classics takes the LFO to 25 venues up and down the country, culminating in a September Special at St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The programme is directed by Ross Pople and includes LFO soloists, international guest artists, cathedral choirs and choirmasters and the performance of a new commission from a British composer.

If you'd like a free copy of the Cathedral Classics brochure, please write to Festival Box Office, PO Box 1234, London SW2 2TG or telephone 081-671 7100 (24-hour answerphone).

But hurry, it's such an exciting event that you'll need to book a pew.

British Gas



Glasgow Cathedral
Monday 28th May

Durham Cathedral
Tuesday 29th May

Nottingham Cathedral
Wednesday 30th May

St Paul's Cathedral
Thursday 31st May

Rochester Cathedral
Saturday 2nd June

Canterbury Cathedral
Tuesday 5th June

Chichester Cathedral
Wednesday 6th June

St Mary's Collegiate Church, Warwick
Thursday 7th June

Chester Cathedral
Friday 8th June

Ripon Cathedral
Saturday 9th June

St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh
Sunday 10th June

Newcastle Cathedral
Monday 11th June

Carlisle Cathedral
Tuesday 12th June

Bradford Cathedral
Wednesday 13th June

St Asaph Cathedral
Thursday 14th June

Manchester Cathedral
Friday 15th June

Clifton Cathedral, Bristol
Tuesday 19th June

Llandaff Cathedral
Wednesday 20th June

Lincoln Cathedral
Friday 22nd June

Southwark Cathedral
Tuesday 26th June

St Albans Cathedral
Wednesday 27th June

Winchester Cathedral
Thursday 28th June

Ely Cathedral
Wednesday 4th July

St Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham
Saturday 7th July

St George's Chapel, Windsor
Thursday 27th September

CATHEDRAL CLASSICS

Uplifting the underclass

Raymond Plant

Waiting recently in the Casey Jones restaurant at Waterloo for a delayed train, I was twice joined by men who sat at my table and asked me for money. This is now a common feature of London life, seen by many as a manifestation of a new underclass.

For the past three weeks leading American social policy specialists have been in London for a series of seminars on the emergence of an underclass in some of the most successful capitalist economies. In Britain, the issue has only recently been taken seriously. (Charles Murray, one of the visiting American academics, did much to bring it to public attention with an article on the British underclass in *The Sunday Times Magazine* last year, and has now contributed to a report published yesterday by the Institute of Economic Affairs.)

The issue, however, is not a new one. The spectre of an underclass has haunted critics and defenders of capitalism for nearly two centuries. Of course, pre-capitalist societies knew abject poverty and destitution, but there are features of industrial capitalism that transform sections of the poor into an underclass, in the sense that they not only lack resources, but are alienated from society. This puts them beyond social control.

In earlier forms of society, everyone belonged to traditional communities of one sort or another, each with generally accepted values. However, the social mobility required by a capitalist economy broke the bonds of these communities and weakened kinship relations. The poor became concentrated in particular areas of cities because geographical neighbourhoods have specialized economic functions. Since the social ties of pre-capitalist societies have broken down, the behaviour of the underclass is no longer susceptible to informal control by family, church or neighbourhood.

The moral aspects of dire poverty were clearly identified in the early years of the 19th century by Hegel, who wrote that the problem of poverty is not just a lack of resources, but the breakdown of the social networks on which the poor had relied. In Britain, such sentiments soon became commonplace. Many commentators thought that large cities, particularly London, contained a threatening underclass, variously called the "unregenerate poor", the "mendicant poor", "the dangerous class", and, most chillingly, "the residuum".

From 1945 until recently, this was not seen as a problem. Social democratic thinkers believed that economic growth would allow for a fairer distribution of resources, continually improving the relative position of the poor, while Conservatives assumed that growth would reduce poverty as surely as

The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Some would say that I went to the barber yesterday. Others the hairdresser. Certainly, he would prefer the latter, they all do, but you know me by now, punctilious to the point of what I might be tempted to call nit-picking, were the context more propitious.

For the fact is that while he does not shave, since I do not have a beard, he does not dress my hair, either, since I do not have hair. I have a head with a border. What I went to yesterday was the edger.

I go only twice a year. I do not really need to go at all, because what I do for the rest of the year serves the border well enough, which is to set aside three minutes once a month to reach behind my head, gather up the curling bits between fore and second finger and snip them off. I could probably do that for the rest of my life, without the earth noticeably wobbling on its axis, but every six months a tiny sensation stirs in the breast. Call it hope.

What happens is that I catch, in the shaving mirror, a glimpse of a wayward lock or two bobbing behind an ear, and I think: "That is really not a bad lock at all. Thick, strong, springy — that is very nearly a ringlet." From there, it is but a short step to begin speculatively fingering a sideburn. I have good sideburns: so dense, so bushy, so obviously keen, that more than once I have grieved on their behalf, as I put the blade to their territorial ambitions, that my sense of the ridiculous should be so much more acute than Sir Rhodes Boyson's.

Thus, every six months, I stand there for a bit, plumping my fingers through the border, and wondering whether or not something might be done about it. Whether, perhaps, some tonsorial breakthrough might not have happened since my last dispiriting visit, some sudden swing, trichological, aesthetic, that had taken the crimping world by storm, some mould-shattering dissertation in the learned columns of *The Hairdressers' Journal* which leading-edge practitioners were even now putting into practice upon the perimeters of the nation's glistening domes.

So, yesterday, I went round to Archy's. And, oddly, there was

about Archy's welcome something more than usually warm. Did I detect, bursting through his traditional semi-annual recriminative banter, a new gleam? Was there, as he whisked the sheeting over me, a flourish not unlike one of Dominguez's better veronicas? As he tucked it into my collar, could it be excitement that was infecting his fingers with what was, for Archy, a disturbingly unprofessional tremble? And, most intriguing of all, did the mirror offer, at his head bent towards mine, a hint of a knowing smirk as he said, as he has said every six months for the past ten years, "How would we like it today?" in order to evoke the equally ritualistic response: "The usual, Archy, ha, ha."

This time, something in his manner held me back.

"I don't know, Archy," I said. "Any ideas?"

It was what he wanted. You could see it in his eyes. You could feel it in the way he straightened up. But more than any of this, you knew it from the way he reached for the shelf below his unguent cupboard.

He was going to take out the book.

I knew the book. I had seen Archy take the book out before, for other men, while I had been waiting my turn. They were men with thick heads of hair. It was a pattern book. It contained photographs of Robert Redford and Tom Cruise and Jason Donovan and a brace of Bros, and many another lucky hairy of this generation and that, so that the customer could peer and pick to suit his aspirations. I had never been offered the book before. There had been no point.

I took the book, and looked up at him.

"You can't stand still in this business," said Archy. "Look at the back."

It was the turn of my finger to tremble, now. Had there indeed been a breakthrough? I opened the book. There were new photographs there.

Of Clive James. Of Bobby Charlton. Robert Robinson. Frank Bough.

"How about that?" cried Archy. "See anything you like?" I closed the book, and handed it back.

"The usual, Archy," I said. "Ha, ha."

James Le Fanu believes the authorities have over-reacted to the fear of mad cow disease

Taking an axe to crush a microbe

Should the death of a solitary kitten require the destruction of six million cows to prevent a disease that has never been known to occur in humans? There is, to be sure, a certain logic behind Professor Richard Lacey's demand this weekend. The kitten's neurological illness may have come from eating cat food that may have been contaminated with nervous tissue from a cow that may have had bovine spongiform encephalopathy, indicating that the disease may be able to jump from one species to another. And if from cow to cat, why not cat to humans?

But like many others, I suspect, my initial reaction was that there were a few too many assumptions here to pronounce the death sentence on six million possibly innocent cows, not to mention the livelihood of the farmers who look after them.

Food poisoning seems to bring out a tendency among some guardians of the public health to over-react. One could call it the hyperbole factor — it is inescapable because it is built into their calculations. Thus it is well known

that the number of cases of food poisoning is under-reported. To compensate for this, Professor Lacey, in his book *Safe Shopping, Safe Cooking, Safe Eating*, published last year, says: "When looking at the events in Britain over the last few years, I propose to arrive at the real figures (of food poisoning) by multiplying each annual reported figure by 10."

He is certainly not alone in this but there is a feeling that the habit of mind that adds noughts to official figures might itself become infectious when it comes to telling the public the "facts" about food poisoning.

Arguments about the extent of the problem and whether its recent increase is genuine or merely reflects better systems of reporting all obscure an essential truth: that trying to prevent food poisoning is an unwinnable war. The bacteria are just too bright for us.

Consider what we are up against. Invisible to the naked eye, a hundred million salmonella could easily dance on a pinhead. When the mood takes them, their reproductive capacity is phenomenal: one bacterium can readily

produce a quarter of a million little bacteria in a few hours. They have extraordinary powers of survival. *Clostridium botulinum* can change itself into a small hard sphere resistant to all forms of destruction and survive in the soil for years.

Clostridium perfringens is resistant to ordinary cooking temperatures. *Listeria* can grow at temperatures below freezing. They are specialized in what they contaminate, so no type of food can be considered safe. *Clostridium* lives in meat and fish, salmonella in poultry, the staphylococcus in baked products, *Escherichia coli* in cereals and aspergillus in nuts and fruit.

They are highly adaptable. Thus salmonella, a standard contaminant of poultry, has learnt to avoid the fate of being destroyed in the oven by invading the chicken's oviducts. Now it arrives on the dining table beautifully packaged in an egg but no one can tell which one. Very smart.

It used only to be necessary for the cholera organism to contaminate a water pump in a populated part of London for there to be a major epidemic of the disease. All that has changed. Fundamental reforms of the public health system have cleared up the water supply and cholera has disappeared. The brilliance of food poisoning bacteria lies in how they have swapped their traditional tactics of overwhelming us by sheer weight of numbers and developed instead a highly discriminatory form of guerrilla warfare.

Bacteria are still ubiquitous but now they seem to pick on their victims sporadically, making it very difficult and certainly frustrating to try to prevent outbreaks. Most cases of food poisoning are one off, the source and organism never identified. Even when there is what could be called a major outbreak at some public function, it is surprising how often the trail goes cold.

The guardians of the public health are forced back on more and more Herculean measures to try to combat the problem. If even a minority of eggs was contaminated with salmonella and only a minority of those so infected developed symptoms, then one

would know what to do. But it seems as if very few eggs are so contaminated, and one would need to eat an egg a day for 10 years to have a virtually certain chance of suffering at the hands of the organism, and the obvious question arises whether widespread destruction of flocks to attempt to defeat so mercurial an enemy is justified.

This is the dilemma posed by mad cow disease; though at one further remove since we do not even know if it causes an illness in humans, and probably will not for 20 years. It is quite unrealistic to suppose one can prevent food poisoning by slaughtering any creature that might be thought to harbour an organism that can be harmful to humans.

Though food poisoning will remain an elusive problem, the concern it has generated has at least required the re-examination of how we look after our domestic animals, how we house them, and how we feed them. For this we should surely be grateful to Professor Lacey.

The author is a South London general practitioner.

Moscow's unity price: a nuclear-free Germany

Conor Cruise O'Brien sees the hardening Soviet line as more than bluff—and urges Western sympathy



be and others were worried "about the nation's stability" and about "some of the country's current policies". But his strongest expression by far in the course of the interview was that about a unified Germany in Nato being "an expression of negligence to the security of the Soviet people and the Soviet state". That sounds remarkably like a military veto.

Marshal Akhromeyev's language brought vividly to mind President Gorbachev's statement to President Mitterrand last year that "on the day when German unification takes place, a general will be sitting in my chair". It is not quite as bad as that, of course.

The Soviet military leadership appears to have agreed that German unification can take place, but it draws the line at a united Germany in Nato. If Gorbachev were to agree to that, he would be

"a short transitional period". Herr Kohl has a tendency that suggests he is in a position to dictate terms to a defeated Soviet Union. To be seen as standing up to the Russians may have been considered advantageous in the run-up to the West German elections later this year, though this week's Lander election results must have been disappointing in that respect.

But when the elections are over, the Russians will still be there. The only way to get them out is through negotiation. And if negotiations are to succeed, those involved will have to show more respect for one another's positions than the Chancellor showed last week towards Moscow's.

Some people are surprised at the Soviet insistence on "out of Nato". The Poles, for example, believe that a "neutral" Germany would be

"a short transitional period".

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The Poles, for example, believe that a "neutral" Germany

would be more dangerous than one in Nato, an institution they see as a potentially restraining force. I believe this to be fallacious. If, as most people believe, there is no resurgence of military nationalism in a united Germany, it will be as unthreatening outside Nato as in. But if, as some of us fear, there is such a resurgence, then a united Germany will not be restrained by Nato; it will leave Nato, rather than accept foreign restraints, and will then acquire its own national nuclear weaponry.

Why then does the Soviet Union put such stress on Nato membership? I think it is a symbolic issue, but what it symbolizes is of great importance to the Soviet Union. The Russians are saying, in effect, to the Germans: "Before we leave your territory, you are going to have to negotiate with us, one to one — not as a member of a military alliance — over our security concerns. And until those security concerns — as defined by us, not by you — are fully satisfied, we are not going to leave your territory."

From a Soviet point of view, an eventual acceptance by Bonn of departure from Nato would signal acceptance of that agenda. Through that acceptance, the allied nuclear weapons would be removed from German territory, and a united Germany would then become a nuclear-free zone. It would be up to Moscow to ensure that it stayed that way, by requiring the united Germany, by treaty, to commit itself never to acquire nuclear weapons, and to make that commitment subject to international verification.

The Russians could then withdraw their troops from a united Germany with reasonable confidence that the forces which took the lives — on the revised estimate, published last week — of 27 million of their citizens in this century can never threaten them again.

I believe Germany will eventually accept those terms when it finds there is no other way of getting rid of the Russians. I also believe that West Germany's present Nato allies would witness a united Germany's exclusion from Nato, on those terms, with a secret sense of relief. And some Germans, too, would be relieved.

Forewarned

With the introduction of its summer timetable, British Rail has further inflamed Peter Mandelson, Labour communications genius and now parliamentary hopeful for Harrow, who where he has bought a house. The journey from King's Cross to Darlington takes two and a half hours — and another two and a half hours for the remaining twenty miles, he says. "The connecting services have long been unreliable, and now BR has cut the number of connections. Unless it does something, it has another enemy on its hands." Mandelson is expected to walk into a ministerial job if Labour wins the next election. Just suppose it's at Transport...

Ice-cream scoop

Clive Jenkins, the man who gave white-collar unions credibility, is back, bronzed and fit, after his sabbatical in Tasmania following early retirement as general secretary of the Managerial, Scientific and Financial union, once the ASTMS. He is looking for "new crises" to get his teeth into, he says, and may provoke a few with his autobiography, to be published in the autumn. He offers as a taster the story that Mrs Thatcher was a member of a Communist-led trades union". There is no proof, but that has not stopped Jenkins speculating that while employed by Lyons as a research chemist "to invent ways of getting more air into ice-cream", she should have been a member of the Association of Scientific Workers, then under the hard-left thumb.

DIARY

consist of original poems, dating from the 15th century, with the parodies printed beside them. The present day is represented by Roger Woddis, whom Baker describes as "the greatest parodist alive today". Readers of Matthew Paris's parody of Baker's own triumphal style on this page yesterday, in which the Tony chairman was, quite plausibly, explaining away the disasters in the Book of Exodus, might hope that Baker could be persuaded to include a little prose of his own alongside the verse. Perhaps even to go one further and parody his own masterpiece, the poll tax?

Service, no smile

Two men — one white one black — went into the buffet car on a London-Exeter InterCity train recently and asked for a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread. "The wine, yes," said the barman, "but not a loaf of bread. You can have a BR sandwich or we can do you burgers, sausage rolls, pasties or crisps, but we don't sell loaves."

"But it's very important," said the black man. "We would appreciate your help."





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SETBACK FOR HERR KOHL

The Social Democrat victories in Sunday's state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony, which together comprise nearly two-fifths of the West German electorate, do not spell doom for Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the federal elections this December. His governing coalition is still ahead in West German opinion polls, and leads decisively on the pan-German stage. Hence Herr Kohl's inclination to respond to defeat by putting his foot on the accelerator, and to hint at an early date for pan-German elections.

The SPD, like the Labour Party in Britain, has shown that it can garner the protest vote. Sunday's polls turned on a single issue: the economic and social costs of German unity. The SPD has played skilfully on that theme.

The more West Germans learn about the rotten state of the East's economy, the more they suspect that the bill will be far higher than the Government's official estimate of around £75 billion over five years. The Government's claim that by 1993, free enterprise in the East will have created a second German economic miracle, increasing government revenue by £37 billion, can be neither proved nor disproved; but most West Germans believe that massive investment will be required before the "miracle" materializes.

Uncertainty breeds anxiety; electors are worried about the stability of the Deutschemark, and unconvinced by Herr Kohl's assertions that higher income taxes will not be necessary. The massive demonstrations and strikes in East Germany last week, demanding more concessions in the negotiations over monetary union, reinforced the SPD's message that the Chancellor is setting too fast a pace for reunification and that low-income families and pensioners will be hardest hit.

Herr Kohl's plan to make the Länder foot a third of the reunification bill has not helped the CDU. Extra competition for jobs and housing are hot issues in North Rhine-Westphalia, the FRG's most populous and industrialized state. Lower Saxony, with its long border with East Germany, has its own reasons for disenchantment; with unification, it would lose the special federal grant for border regions.

BOGUS SOCIAL WORKERS

Child sex abuse is enough of a horror without the bizarre complication of bogus social workers calling on families with young children and apparently intending to commit it themselves. Theirs is a peculiar and disturbing crime, in which one of the most unpleasant of common confidence tricks carries overtones of sexual perversion and child abduction.

The crime would not be possible if members of the public were not either extremely trusting of social workers, or at worst intimidated by them and by their enormous power to cause the most painful disruption to family life. The Cleveland sex abuse affair casts a long shadow.

A social worker has in fact no right without express court authority to gain entry to a family home in order to inspect the condition of the children or remove them to a "place of safety". But enough members of the public appear to believe they have to make it plausible. The bogus social workers sometimes suggest they are checking on allegations of child abuse, and the common reaction of indignant and innocent parents is to produce the child and offer it for inspection to prove the allegation is nonsense, while secretly fearing that an unco-operative attitude could count against them. In present circumstances, the better reaction is to send the caller packing and alert the police immediately.

Agencies for the welfare of families and the protection of children have increased to such an extent that the list of those officials who sometimes knock on doors seeking information or offering advice in the name of welfare has grown to ridiculous proportions. There are at least a dozen such categories. No doubt all of them can justify their role, and point to some statutory authority for it.

The problem lies in the proliferation of such roles, each slightly different in scope and legal basis, which have grown beyond the point at which the public can keep track of them. Some also hold the purse strings of welfare benefits and rebates, and it may not seem wise to offend them. The social worker, with unquantified

DRAWING TO A CONCLUSION

If Manchester United and Crystal Palace end the Cup Final replay on Thursday on level terms they will settle the issue between them with a "shoot-out". After four hours of heroic struggle the match will be won (and lost) by kicking penalties. Honour, however, will remain unsatisfied.

This is now the most popular method for settling old scores (or no scores at all). Since it began in Europe in the 1960s it has been adopted by most football competitions. Three of the four quarter finals of the last World Cup in Mexico were resolved thus. In Britain both the Welsh Cup and Scottish Cup now use it. The practice is superior to the old one, which in Europe usually meant tossing a coin. None the less it is controversial and unsatisfactory.

The Football Association resorts to it only in extremes. Last Saturday's draw after extra time at Wembley, the first at the FA Cup Final in seven years, has led to a replay. Only if that too fails to separate the teams will they have to settle the contest in this way. Even a replay, however, falls short of the ideal. However well they acquit themselves on Thursday, the match will be a mid-week anti-climax. Those who travelled to Wembley or watched the match on television hoped for and expected a result. The FA should seek an entirely fresh solution.

One might be to redraft football's laws by literally moving the goalposts — and the crossbar. Under Law 1 Rule 6 the goalposts should always stand eight yards apart and the bar should be eight foot high. But packed defences and cynical professionalism have made the net seem ever more elusive. Too many matches end in a draw and more often than not these are what are known in the pools

The results alter the political arithmetic in West Germany in one important way. The Government has lost its majority in the federal Upper House drawn from Länder governments. The SPD has said that it will not hold up reunification, but will use its constitutional power to force the Lower House to submit legislation rejected in the Bundesrat to a conciliation committee, where it will insist on "social justice". Ironically, the levels of investment in East Germany which the SPD says would be necessary to be fair to all would drive up costs — fulfilling its prophecy of a threat to West Germans' prosperity.

More ominously for Herr Kohl's strategy, the financial contributions he seeks from the Länder are so unpopular with several non-SPD states that the SPD might win defections on that issue, giving it the two-thirds majority needed to block Lower House legislation indefinitely. Sunday's vote could force him to find new ways of financing German reunification. His only realistic alternative would be to raise personal taxes. Herr Kohl will be treading on eggshells when he meets the Länder prime ministers tomorrow.

Herr Kohl's advisers believe, with some justification, that the SPD's extremely cautious evolutionary route to unity would cost more by delaying East Germany's transition to the free market and would also render East Germany even more volatile politically. He believes that his fast-track strategy would yield material benefits in East Germany within a few months of the completion of economic union in July. But reunification will inevitably produce high East German unemployment.

As early date for Pan-German elections would, as he claims, shorten the period of uncertainty. It could enable Herr Kohl to capitalize on the electorate's underlying excitement, and pride, in German union, before the pain of adjustment in East Germany becomes too intense. The weekend's elections have brought out what divides his countrymen. He has until December to return the CDU hard to the mightier themes of what unites them — and sweep on from there to pan-German victory.

power to intervene in family life and all too quantifiable power over family income, has become an ambivalent symbol of a compassionate society, drifting towards a meddlesome society.

Less ambitious notions of social workers' responsibilities, and greater discrimination in the selection of clients, might improve their effectiveness. They cannot be expected to screen the whole population of young children for evidence of neglect or abuse; nor should they be condemned if they miss some cases among sections of the population towards whom their efforts were not targeted.

Before genuine social workers express too much alarm at the breakdown of trust resulting from the activities of their criminal impersonators, they might reflect that some breakdown of the climate of official intimidation would be no bad thing. Indeed it must be part of the police tactics against the present scourge, to encourage it. Publicity given to previous cases of impersonation has prompted mothers of young children to shut the door in the face of purported social workers whose credentials seemed dubious, no doubt not all of whom were bogus.

Exactly what lies behind the present outbreak will not be known until some of the perpetrators are apprehended. Yesterday's conference of police forces in Sheffield marked a belated recognition that mobile criminals such as these are no respecters of police boundaries. Only a high level of co-ordination across boundaries will bring the evil to an end. Publicity must be the primary weapon, and as publicity on a merely local level will drive the perpetrators into other areas, it must be national. If that means that real social workers all over the country will find themselves treated with greater circumspection, even inconvenienced in their work, then so be it. The demystification of the power of the social worker is not too high a price for preventing what could be a horrible crime.

Other sports are constantly evolving to take account of improvements in fitness or technique. In athletics the weight of the javelin has been increased. The rules of rugby are always being rewritten.

The weakness of this root and branch solution is that it would need to be approved internationally. By the time the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) had found a consensus for change and persuaded all to agree upon the detail, the reform would have lost its impetus and meaning.

A more practical solution might be to insist on a "sudden death" play-off after extra time. Extra time itself might be played, as it is, for half an hour, after which the two sides would re-engage and keep on playing until one scored. Alternatively the "sudden death" play-off might replace extra time, which would be less exhausting for the players.

Golf and tennis have both adopted versions of this as a means of separating evenly matched players. These are more successful than the "shoot out" used in football because they involve all facets of the game. In the case of football the bother of a replay, which prolongs an already over-extended football season, would be avoided. TV schedules and trains might be upset, but the move would be worth such inconvenience. Each final would produce a famous victory as well as a fairly honourable defeat.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Restrictive clause in strike Bill

From Professor Lord Wedderburn of Charlton QC, FBA

Sir, The new Government amendments to the Employment Bill, to be debated on May 17, were given wide publicity for their requirements that in trade union ballots on industrial action the names of scrutineers and of officials calling the action must be notified. But in the complexities of the Government's new clause a much more radical change is proposed.

For a ballot to be effective and, therefore, for workers' industrial action to be lawful, the new clause demands that "there must have been no call by the trade union to take part... in industrial action to which the ballot relates... before the date of the ballot".

This astonishing limitation on the civil liberty even to propose a withdrawal of labour is advocated only a year after the much respected Committee of Experts of the ILO (International Labour Organization) observed that the British law on strikes had already fallen below the minimum standards required by ILO Conventions on freedom of association to which the United Kingdom is a party. These new conditions will make that position worse.

Even in the absence of an express call from the union, decided cases show how the courts may discover in its conduct an implied inducement or encouragement. The clause manifestly includes such conduct. Also, in its legislation of 1988, the Government has already stipulated that an inducement remains effective in law even if "not effective" in fact. It may well be, therefore, that the new clause might prohibit a union even from urging its members to vote "Yes" in the ballot, for that might constitute an implicit "call" to action.

Elementary fairness suggests that this really goes over the top. When this Secretary of State assumed office, he was understood to say that there was no need for any new legislation in this area. Sadly, his peaceful piping now turns out to be the long-barrelled artillery of anti-union legislation. Yours sincerely,

WEDDERBURN OF CHARLTON,
29 Woodside Avenue,
Highgate, N6.
May 11.

Land maintenance

From Mrs Margaret Warwick

Sir, I should like to add a comment to the letter from Viscount Hampden (May 7) regarding the necessity of maintenance when land is taken out of agricultural use. On buying our present house, my husband and I acquired a neglected plantation of Norway spruce, probably untouched, apart from harvesting, for about 10 years. It was a wilderness of nettles, brambles, docks and the most pervasive types of coarse grass, especially where the trees had been cut down.

Our attempts to turn it into deciduous woodland necessitated endless hacking and hoeing — also, sadly, some use of toxic weed-killer. As anyone who has tried to grow a "wild" garden will know, you really have to work at it.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET WARWICK,
23 Ashley Road,
Uffculme, Devon.
May 7.

Which estate agent?

From Mr John F. Martin

Sir, Mr R. Green (May 1) is, of course, correct. Those who use estate agents are only interested in effectiveness in finding buyers for houses. Were the addresses of houses sold and the price realized widely known throughout a locality many house owners would be able to dispense with the services of estate agents.

On recent visits to California I have been interested to see that such information is published on a monthly basis in local newspapers.

Yours truly,
JOHN F. MARTIN,
57 Tychehurst Hill,
Loughton.
Essex.

Due difficulty

From Mr Paul Savage

Sir, Norma Osmond's letter (May 3) requesting advice on how to pay her dues, having cancelled her credit cards as her objection to the introduction of an annual charge, appeared to be reasonable until she mentioned her problem over paying the £400 bill with her travel agent.

Assuming that the credit cards had not been cancelled and that her payment date was right, does Mrs Osmond not realize that up to six weeks' interest-free credit could have been secured? At the current interest rate of 2.2 per cent per month this would have been worth £12.20 (in addition to the convenience factor) — and that's on one transaction!

This surely makes the Lloyds Access card charge of £12 and the proposed £3 charge for a Barclaycard excellent value. My advice can only be for Mrs Osmond to reinstate one of her cancelled cards or get herself a NatWest Access card which is free — at the moment!

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SAVAGE,
Courtesy, Mill Street,
Islip, Oxfordshire.
May 3.

Ward closures and NHS priorities

From Mr John M. Douglas

Sir, Mr Richard Noddy's letter (May 11) seems to sum up all the reasons why attitudes within the NHS are so desperately in need of change. Mr Noddy refers to the size of "his" unit, the number of its staff and the extent of its academic reputation. In the seventh paragraph he mentions the training requirements of his junior staff. In the penultimate paragraph he finally mentions patients.

Surely the order needs to be reversed. The first and most important role of a public health care system is to provide high-quality care for patients at minimum costs to the taxpayer (these are not incompatible aims since the taxpayer and patient are generally the one and the same).

The second role must be to provide decent working conditions for the staff. This must include the juniors as well as the consultants. The current system where surgical trainees are required to work in excess of 80 hours a week cannot be said to be satisfactory.

A third and very distant priority must be to allow consultants the satisfaction of setting up "little empires" as and when it suits them. Certainly there can be no question of pumping cash into the NHS until every consultant has his/her own unit.

I wish Mr Clarke well in his attempts to manage the NHS but I fear that it will not be easy.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DOUGLAS,

9 Wolsley Road,

Chiswick, W4.

May 11.

From Mr Anthony J. Baxter

Sir, As a patient of Mr Richard G. Noddy, I was personally involved in the closure of the urology ward of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. I was profoundly disturbed at the time and am now deeply saddened by his letter.

Elementary fairness suggests that this really goes over the top. When I was eventually admitted to the hospital for an operation last week I was amazed to find that

half the beds in the urology ward were empty. The day after the operation I learnt that this was because the ward was being closed within two days — for lack of money — and that only 10 patients could be accommodated in the ear, nose and throat ward which we were to share.

I therefore witnessed, over the next two days, the very sad breakup of a wonderfully united, experienced and devoted ward team. All that had been built up over the past few years was destroyed. Those concerned now face an uncertain future; the student nurses training on the ward found themselves supernumerary — this at a time when many were preparing for their final examinations and in the knowledge that there is no likelihood of employment for them in this area.

I had to wait almost nine months for admission when the urology ward was fully operational. What is going to happen to those unhappy people in this area who are in need of similar treatment now that the ward is closed?

I believe that one ward in the Royal Surrey County Hospital is being given over to private patients and medical services. Is this what the Government wants? Is it trying to encourage people to move into private medicine? If so, what is to happen to the many who cannot afford to do so, or to those facing chronic diseases or old age and who cannot be covered under private insurance schemes?

The time has come to stop the dismemberment of so much that has been painfully built up over the years in our hospitals and medical services. A government that cannot do this has ceased to merit the support of its electors.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. BAXTER,

St Mary's, Derrywood,

Wonersh,

Guildford, Surrey.

May 12.

From Mr Anthony J. Baxter

Sir, As a patient of Mr Richard G. Noddy, I was personally involved in the closure of the urology ward of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. I was profoundly disturbed at the time and am now deeply saddened by his letter.

Elementary fairness suggests that this really goes over the top. When I was eventually admitted to the hospital for an operation last week I was amazed to find that

local government, commercial law, police training, and training for journalists and media people.

Official expenditure on Poland is mounting — in 1990 we expect to spend around £250 million (including debt relief). Disbursements under the "Know-How" Fund in 1989-90 was £2.3 million, and are expected to be around £9 million in 1990-91 (of which some 75 per cent will be in our main areas of concentration). This seems a creditable achievement from a standing start in July last year.

My question, "Where are the British?" was primarily aimed at British business: with some honourable exceptions, such as British Sugar, they have not been prepared to take the commercial risk involved in exploiting the undoubted opportunities that exist in Poland.

Our main areas of concentration are in banking and finance, accountancy advice and training, macro-economic advice, energy, agriculture, management training,

and rhino sanctuaries

From Sir Christopher Lever

Sir, Malcolm Brown (Focus on London Zoo, May 7) is mistaken in stating that the 47 rhinos on the Ol Ari Nyiro ranch in Kenya "are the only protected population of indigenous black rhino left in East Africa".

In Kenya alone, fenced and guarded sanctuaries for black rhinos have been built on Government-owned land in the Nakuru National Park by the Rhino Rescue Trust and in the Tsavo National Park, and a third is under construction in the Aberdares Mountains. Several more rhino sanctuaries exist in the country on privately-owned and protected ranchland.

It is hoped that these sanctuaries in Kenya and elsewhere will help to ensure the survival of black rhinos in Africa, until the illegal trade in rhino horn and other products has been abolished.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER LEVER

(Trustee, Rhino

ARTS

Glasgow Mayfest: Andrew Gibbon Williams reviews art from southern Africa, and Alasdair Cameron looks at the first week's theatre



Detail from "Man and Wives": a woodcut by the Zimbabwean artist Joseph Muzondo

Looking back is not a substitute for looking forward

The Glasgow poet Liz Lochhead, whose ubiquitous presence in Clydeside culture seems to make her something of a patron saint of 1990, has described Scotland's national pastime as nostalgia. Judging from the theatre programme in the first week of this year's Mayfest, Glasgow's ever-growing spring festival of popular culture, her analysis seems accurate.

The most eagerly awaited premiere of the festival was Tony Roper's *Paddy's Market*, directed by Michael Boyd at the Tron. In 1987, Roper gave Mayfest *The Steame*, which became the most successful Scottish play of the decade.

Roper's new play is set in Glasgow's second-hand clothes market. Like *The Steame*, it is a warm and nostalgic tribute to a threatened community. It boasts some of the best actors in Scotland, with Russell Hunter outstanding as a cantankerous stall-holder, who paints black wellingtons green and then cons American tourists into buying them. There is also the unbeatable double-act of Dorothy Paul and Jan Wilson, who hold their own even against an array of dogs and children.

But there are problems. *Paddy's Market* is written as a picaresque browse and was promised as a promenade production. This would have made sense, as the play seems too fragmented when viewed as a conventional theatre

piece. Characters seldom seem to connect and there is no sense of a living and breathing community, merely isolated, often touching, stories. There is also a bit of self-indulgence in the character of a gay prop-buyer working on a production of *Tarzan* to be set in Mothercare. That seems too much of a theatrical in-joke. However, the play was given roars of approval by the first-nighters. Glasgow audiences like their nostalgia straight.

Romance and nostalgia were also at the centre of two other Mayfest drama offerings. 784's *Govan Stories* at The Arches was a delight. Director Roanna Bean had worked with writers in Govan to produce a series of playlets about their lives in, and their experiences of, what was once a thriving community, but is now, because of urban clearance and industrial decline, only a shadow (albeit a lively shadow) of its former self. The past, therefore, loomed large, but was examined with clear eyes by the 10 writers who contributed to the project.

Govan Stories was performed by a young cast of five. When youth and subject matter coincided, as in John Kazek's chilling monologue (a warning to would-be dabblers in drugs), and Mandy Matthews' letters to her penfriend, the results were exceptional. Only occasionally was the cast's youth against them. In spite of excellent acting, one longed for an actor of the correct age to play Martha Feeney's wonderfully written



Double-act: Dorothy Paul (left) and Jan Wilson in *Paddy's Market* at the Tron Theatre, Glasgow

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SELL IT THROUGH
THE TIMES

All the right noises about African art

Engulfed by the avalanche brought on by Glasgow's City of Culture status, the city's annual arts festival, Mayfest, has had to work hard to make its own cultural peak visible. It succeeds in the visual arts by making a vehemently non-European statement with its main show.

Art From The Frontline: Contemporary art from southern Africa (Glasgow Art Gallery until May 26) is, as its title implies, a politically-inspired exhibition which brings together an array of paintings, prints and sculpture from the six states - Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania - which border or are near to South Africa. In fact, it is only the flagship event of what amounts to a miniature south-African festival. There is poetry, music, theatre and cinema; but nothing from South Africa itself.

This African show is the most important of several contemporary exhibitions currently running in the Art Gallery. All are blighted by the most chaotic museum atmosphere I have ever experienced. Some gallery-goers still believe in the value of contemplating works of art, an activity for which a certain degree of quietude is essential. The powers that be obviously have no truck with this fogeyish philosophy. The gallery has become a bear garden in which all kinds of "entertainment" have been contrived to distract and disorientate.

From the frontline herself, the 80-year-old Kidude Banaka, a Tzaraabe singer from Tanzania (doubtless enjoyable in a different setting) was belting out Muslim-influenced Swahili songs. Elsewhere sewing machines stitched away at Trade Union Banners and a "how-to-do-it" sculpture demonstration was in progress.

Fortunately, the art is interesting enough to withstand these adverse conditions. Real appreciation is hampered by ignorance of its roots and context; here the catalogue is a help. Quoting from a United Nations report on the "destabilization" of southern Africa, it outlines the antagonism between the Pretoria regime and its neighbours, and reminds us that the indigenous, functional arts of the region had anyway been debased in the long colonial period. Given all this, it is astonishing that any contemporary artistic tradition has evolved; that it has done so in such a confident and, surprisingly, saucy way is miraculous.

To sympathize properly with the modes of expression arrived at by modern African artists most viewers need to discard two prejudices. The first is against "tourist art" (or, as the catalogue would have it, "airport art") - the kind of traditional carved knick-knack which weighs down hand luggage. The second is against art created about African subjects in Western modernist style. There is plenty of such stuff here and it is all too easy to despise.

The best-known contemporary African art is Zimbabwean stone sculpture. This grew out of the initiative of a progressive, white anti-racist director of Rhodesia's National Gallery in the late Fifties. In carved serpentine, a sculptor like Nicholas Mukomberanwa combines three clutching figures foetus-like - their mask-like faces pressed close into one volumetric mass. Called "Reconciliation", it is the kind of work which fetches a high price in the West. But it is not really representative of the "frontline" aesthetic.

Nearer the nut is a painting by the Zambian artist Stephen Kappata, called "Colonialist Yoke". This ex-civil servant, self-taught like so many of the artists here, uses a colourful primitivism to illustrate the black man's burden: the short-back-and-sides white master with book and dog relaxes in the hammock which bears down on his servants' shoulders while madam, on horseback, trots along the horizon.

In art from countries with very different colonial histories, every shade of sophistication, every degree of absorption of Western influence, every kind of response to violent military oppression and poverty can be detected. What comes across clearly, however, is that if stability were to come to this part of Africa, then African artists could easily reinvigorate decadent European traditions.

Andrew Gibbon Williams

A traitor here, but hero there

TELEVISION
Jasper Rees

WHAT with the liberating properties of *glasnost*, this week's television schedules, like any other week's in the prevailing climate, contain more than their fair share of what one might call blockbusters. To spot them, simply look out for the word "comrade" in the programme subtitle.

To mark the second anniversary of the death of "Comrade Philby", *Cutting Edge* (Channel 4) took its cameras on the well-trodden path to Moscow to find out what they think of Britain's most famous comrade over there. Of course we know what we think of the Third Man over here; last night Robert Cecil summed it up when he described him as "a born deceiver".

Philby's other employer, the KGB, would heartily agree with him: that in itself is no sign that the diplomatic temperature has risen since the Cold War, but the fact that MI5's erstwhile enemies gladly opened up their archives for this co-produced Anglo-Soviet portrait of their man certainly is.

Still, some things remain inviolable, and the identity of the Fifth Man is one of them. A former KGB associate gamely admitted that he was an acquaintance, but beyond that he would not play ball. Whether this was a co-production or not, the remark could have been disinformation, as it is not even certain that whoever it is actually exists (or existed). Either way, it gave one something to think about as the straightforwardly lavish encomiums from Philby's old KGB cronies piled up.

A cad and a bounder to the country he betrayed, he arrived in the country he adopted possessed of what one awed colleague called "a bouquet of amazing qualities". As the list of these unravelled, they called into doubt the sanguined speculation of one CIA veteran: "If Mr Philby had been put through [the lie detector] in the Forties," he hypothesized, "I think he would have been discovered."

He was not, and he got his apartment, his wife, his medals, his adoring KGB chums, his funeral and his biopic.

The novelty in this week's *Panorama* (BBC 1), making its umpteenth trip behind the line where there used to be an Iron Curtain, was that its destination was Bulgaria. This small country has been conspicuously absent from the biopic scene, but "The Crimes of the Comrades", an incisive report on the problem of bringing former communist leaders and their henchmen to trial, filled the hole thoroughly.

Gavin Hewitt's investigations revealed that, confronted with accusations, the old guard from Todor Zhivkov's downards are issuing elaborate denials. Among those vainly seeking justice are the widow of the Bulgarian exile Georgi Markov, who was famously brolleyed down on Waterloo Bridge. Even the new reforming communists, it seems, are reluctant to admit that the proof is in the pellet.

Rocker gives a blues lesson

ALTHOUGH a labour of love, Gary Moore's current blues project is also shrewdly conceived. His audience, mainly early 20s and male, are primarily heavy-rock fans. Their metal brooches and stencilled denims indicate that they now have heroes nearer their own age, such as Helloween and Megadeth. Rather than compete with them, Moore offers his followers a lesson in blues history.

With the exception of early Led Zeppelin, no white artist has taken up residence in the blues basement vacated in the late Sixties by the likes of Cream and Fleetwood Mac founder Peter Green. A long-time aficionado of Green, Moore has stepped into the breach. Emotionally as well as technically speaking, he played some mean guitar.

With a four-piece brass

"Guitar" Watson. For the latter's song, "Too Tired", he was joined by the "Ice-picker", Albert Collins.

Although the title track of Moore's current album, *Still Got The Blues*, could almost be Part II of his pop hit "Parisian Walkways", there was plenty of variation in pace. The Willie Dixon standard revived by Cream, "Born Under A Bad Sign", featured a blinding solo, the power of Moore's playing equalled only by his economy of style.

Later, he swapped his Gibson Les Paul guitar for a white Stratocaster, such as Jimi Hendrix used to play, and launched into an untitled song that could have been the blueprint for Zeppelin's "Since I've Been Loving You". One of the encores, "Stop Messing Around", then displayed the same anthem-



Moore: Guitar pyrotechnics like verve as another classic covered by Cream, Robert Johnson's "Crossroads".

For most rock fans, hearing

Gary Moore's interpretation

of the blues is the equivalent

of hearing a top soul singer

such as Smokey Robinson.

In contrast, most heavy metal,

a style with which Moore is

sometimes associated, is an

abused dilution of the real

thing.

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ARTS

In the shadow of the future



Edward Lam, of Zuni Icosahedron, in London's Chinatown

Jim Hiley on an avant-garde, iconoclastic Hong Kong theatre company which is now visiting Britain for the first time

Artistic innovation often flourishes in a climate of political uncertainty. Until recently, the stars in Hong Kong appeared content to recycle mainstream Western drama. If there was a "fringe", it consisted largely of sex shows. But as concern over the colony's future grew, a prolific young company emerged to challenge the best of the European and American avant-garde.

Zuni Icosahedron has plundered a catholic variety of source material, while forging its own style of jagged, elliptical choreography. But beneath much of its work lies an unmistakable dissatisfaction with life under British rule and a restless anxiety about the future.

Since its formation in 1982, Zuni has produced 39 tautly drilled spectacles, including adaptations of *The Decameron* and *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. The company has dealt with everything from the Opium Wars and Mao Tse Tung's Long March, to homosexuality, which is illegal in both Hong Kong and mainland China.

Zuni Icosahedron's style is hardly agitprop: it hovers between drama and dance, with a vocabulary of melancholy slapstick. Few productions contain dialogue, or easily identifiable plots, and characters. The company offers a profusion of allegories and allusions, rather than a single didactic statement.

Its guiding spirits are Danny Yung, an American architect and sometime cartoonist, and Edward Lam, the 30-year-old son of a retired civil servant. In 1980, Yung came from New York to

stage a series of experimental events at the Hong Kong Arts Centre. At that time, Lam was pursuing a prodigious career in television, having begun to write soap-opera scripts while still at secondary school. Yung's arrival inspired a change of direction for him and several colleagues.

"We decided that if we wanted to see something new in Hong Kong, we would have to create it," Lam says. Yung was installed as artistic director, and Zuni set out on its collision course with traditional values.

"People in Hong Kong are trained to be passive," claims Lam. His group seeks to remedy this by the most direct methods. At a performance in 1984, for example, the cast began changing places with the spectators. The safety curtain was brought down and the audience abraded.

Zuni also solicits the involvement of audiences by obliging them to provide their own interpretations. "We try to create ambiguities. Anything that gets too literal, we twist."

Lam rejects the label of "political theatre". But he agrees that, by provoking the public, Zuni is pursuing a political aim in the widest sense.

"Everybody is talking about democracy but they have no experience of it in their everyday lives. Democracy is not just about what happens in 1997, it's about being free to do what you like now. Our aim is to test the mentality of the people."

In London, Zuni will be performing *Deep Structure of Chinese Culture*, which will later visit New York to commemorate the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Lam describes Danny Yung's production as "a poem about what we feel China is like". The setting consists of three screens, which are transparent or opaque depending on the lighting. "Sometimes these screens represent memory, sometimes a means of surveillance."

True to form, when they opened *Deep Structure* at Hong Kong's new Cultural Centre last month. In one sequence, a naked actor joins a line of uniformed marchers, in what appears to be an act of protest. Stage nudity has never been permitted in the colony, and the scene was banned. But the Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority was persuaded to relent, in view of the "solemn and serious" context.

Lam says the principal message lies in the fact that, until the closing moments of the performance, the cast are seen only from behind or in profile.

"To look at China is to see someone with his back to us. China is close to Hong Kong, yet in another sense very far away."

Edward Lam believes that *Deep Structure* will give British audiences a timely insight into the dilemmas experienced by his generation. "We are the first people really to benefit from Hong Kong's growing prosperity. I feel that we are, in a way, the first young, energetic, well-informed generation. We might have a great future." After a pause, he adds mildly: "But of course, we might not."

• *Zuni Icosahedron at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London W1 (071 387 9639) from tonight until Saturday May 19.*

Boundaries of taste?

Simon Mundy, director of the National Campaign for the Arts, calls for a code of practice to protect Europe's art treasures

On Friday, the Culture Ministers of the European Community meet in Brussels for their biannual summit. For once, there will be more substantial issues to discuss than a few cultural exchanges and the dominance of American soap-operas. Governments now realize that the single market will be good for the movement of Italian clothes and English marmalade, but is liable to make nonsense of attempts to keep works of art in their host countries.

The art market is a trade like any other. In the eyes of those intent on ensuring free movement of goods and services, any attempt by nations to prevent citizens buying and selling is heinous. National laws preventing exports must be deemed unacceptable.

The Treaty of Rome does not, in theory, cover the arts – but it does contain a clause which states that every nation may protect its own culture, although what constitutes national culture is not defined. Only language and folk music? Ancient town centres and stately homes? Or does it apply to the whole panoply of state support for the arts?

If it does not, then we may expect the full rigours of competition legislation to be ranged against all the systems of national subsidies and export legislation. The Department of Trade and Industry may continue to refuse to let "The Three Graces" go to California – but if a German collection had acquired the marble ladies, they would have had to be released for export.

There are other areas where a more unified Europe will require a new approach. By and large, all European art-forms have been informed by a common expressive language. The great movements – Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic and so on – have been distinctly European rather than national.

Now that the political map of Europe is moving closer to the cultural one, the justification for the nationalistic retention of art becomes harder to defend.

The historical context of art is, however, still an important consideration. It is reasonable to argue that objects in their original homes should remain there, and that art of European importance should remain within continental boundaries. Laws recognized as valid throughout Europe should protect such items from removal.

Sharpness and shenanigans from updated Sheridan

THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston
The School for Scandal
Royal Exchange,
Manchester

sporting mini-skirts as from silver-wigged contemporaries of Marie Antoinette. Sometimes better, Sneerwell's absence gives Snake the chance to pry into her *ex-cloître* and gives grounds for the later suggestion that she is false.

Are Lloyd's mischievous inventions, then, really going to work after all? They do, they wonderfully do. Grasping the essential fact that malice is always with us and wealthy 50-year-olds will always be marrying girls young enough to be their daughters – "An old dangling batchelor", snaps Kelly Hunter's colleen Lady Teazle, darting a significant

IAN WOOLLARD



Lady Teazle (Kelly Hunter) and Sir Peter Teazle (John Nettleton)

Oh, what a carry-on

Jeremy Kingston
Private Times
Library, Manchester

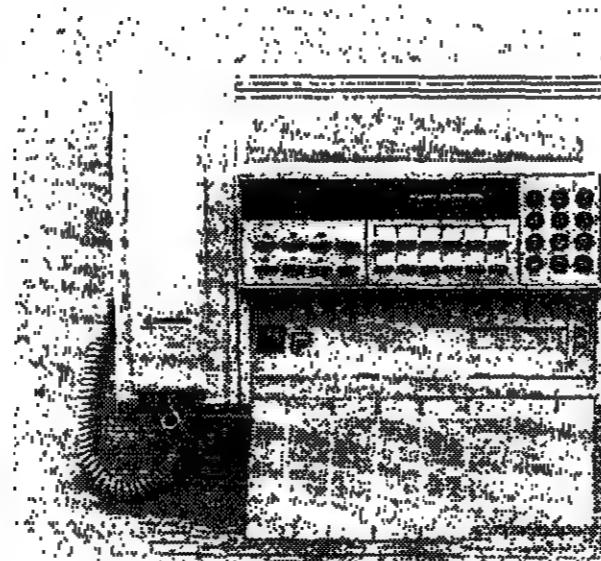
THIS prison drama ends with disaffected men hoping about on a roof, but, while *Strangeways* is indeed only a mile down the road, Kevin Fegan has not written a "living newspaper" play. *Strangeways* is not his subject – it is hard to be certain what is – and besides, the members of the roof-top crew yelling abuse at the governor are his own prison officers.

What the screws object to is the governor's new practice of allowing inmates to indulge in play readings when, as everyone knows, inmates should make themselves available at all times for screws to thump with truncheons.

The drama afternoons – *Macbeth*, the selected text – are certainly run with strange ineptitude. Getting into the feel of a part is all very well, but the callow young teacher (female) appears blind to the hazards of hugging a prisoner, she as Lady MacDuff, he as her little boy. Small wonder the screws start turning.

Fegan seems to want us to see the process of enactment as possessing a renovating virtue: two characters state this to be the case, as something too obvious to be demonstrated, and they give the title role to Grendon, a profoundly withdrawn lifer who has murdered his wife. He comes out with a vengeance, sees his dead wife at the banquet – "Take any shape but that!" and may be meant to encounter his own nature in trying to understand *Macbeth*.

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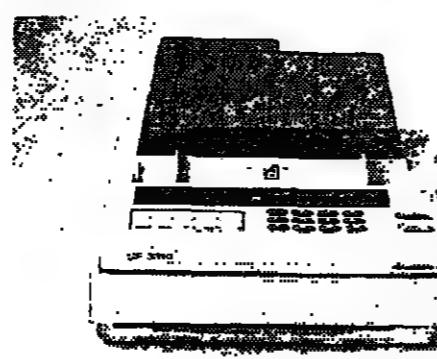
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Barring babes from the bar

Today's launch, by the Portman Group, of a national proof-of-age scheme is the latest of many attempts to curb under-age drinking. Alan Franks reports

According to John Rac, the director of the Portman Group and former headmaster of Westminster School, there is an underlying ambivalence about the British approach to alcohol and the young. "People think that 18 is the age at which you can start drinking legally. The true legal age is five. Eighteen is merely the age before which you cannot legally buy alcoholic drink."

"What we need to sort out is how we want our young to grow up in a society where alcohol is so available."

"I was in charge of 600 adolescents in the middle of London for 16 years. All my experience tells me that many adolescents will want to kick over the traces at some point, and that they view alcohol as part of their rites of passage. Our job as parents is to ensure that they don't do any damage along the way."

"For most of the boys and girls at Westminster alcohol

was no big thing, whereas some pupils at boarding schools in the depths of the country go crazy when they can get it at."

"Admittedly, it was probably happening more than I suspected. I can remember coming across a boy with two

"The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is in the under-18 age group"

bottles of champagne. I asked him what he was doing with them and he said his mother had brought them for him to celebrate the end of exams."

The Portman scheme is only the latest of many initiatives to deter under-age drink-

ing which have been set up since the passage of the 1988 Licensing Act.

One of the most ambitious was the Yellow Card scheme, started in 1988 and run by the National Association of Licensed House Managers (NALHM) and *The Morning Advertiser*, the drink trade's leading paper. Several thousand Yellow Cards were issued to applicants who could provide proof of their date of birth and verification of their identity by a suitable referee such as a doctor, teacher or bank manager.

It is hard to judge the success of this and comparable schemes in strictly numerical terms. As John Madden, NALHM's general secretary, explains, it prevented large numbers of under-18s from even attempting to be served. "The licensee could refuse to serve anyone who looked under-age and instead of giving them the drink would hand them an application form from behind the bar,



Face of things to come? Young drinkers might one day have to carry such proof of age

telling them that if everything was in order they could be back in the pub drinking beer with the lads in a week."

Proof-of-age schemes have also been run by some of the local branches of the Licensed Victuellers' Association, which for years has been pressing — in vain — for the introduction of a national identity scheme.

The police have been pursuing other solutions, notably the Pubwatch scheme, which started in Sheffield two years ago. This entailed the city being divided into seven areas, each with one or two "contract pubs" which acted as the liaison point between other licences and the police.

If under-age drinkers try to be served, the house notifies its contract pub, which in turn informs the other establishments and the police.

"It is simply a more formalized network than the word-of-mouth that existed before," says Sergeant Steven Lavin of the South Yorkshire police.

It is the effects of drink on young drivers that worry many. And according to a 1986 report from the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, with some justification: "The greatest concentration of weekend driving while over the legal limit is evident in the under-18 age group," the report noted.

Old wisdom for young drinkers

TEENAGE drinking is one of the current themes of television soaps. Both Sammy in *Brookside* and Carly in *Home and Away* are trying to beat a drink problem.

Sammy and Carly may be extreme fictional examples, but there is some evidence to suggest that under-age drinking is something parents should worry about. A MORI investigation into "Young People and their Lifestyles", carried out for the Health Education Authority and published in January, showed that 17 per cent of 11-year-old boys and 11 per cent of 11-year-old girls had drunk alcohol in the week before they were polled. Tony Humphris of the charity Alcohol Concern says: "Sixteen-year-old boys are now at greater risk from drunkenness than middle-aged men. The offence rate per head of population for this group is now higher than for men aged between 30 and 60. In 1985, 3,974 people under the age of 18 were convicted of drunkenness, an eight-fold increase over the past 30 years in England and Wales."

In addition, he says, cultural attitudes may affect our views about young people and their drinking. "Elsewhere in Europe, 14-year-olds are allowed to drink wine and beer, but not spirits, in bars. We don't allow teenagers the opportunity to learn how to drink sensibly. We make them wait until their 18th birthday, and then they can go out and get paralytic."

Can parents steer their children along the right path — or will peer pressure override anything done at home? Research carried out 1988 by Dr Jeffrey Wilks of the Capricorn Institute in Queensland, Australia, suggests boys and girls are influenced in different ways. He found adolescent boys were influenced by their perception of their parents' drinking, and by how much their father actually drank, while adolescent girls were influenced by how much they believed their best friends drank (although their father's drinking — not their mother's — also played a part).

Alcohol Concern has produced "Alcohol and Your Children", a parents' guide, which contains a series of tips on teaching children to drink sensibly. These include making an effort to balance the received image of alcohol as stylish and attractive by pointing out that drinking does not make people more adult, successful or sexy.

• The guide points out that banning alcohol altogether can be counter-productive, and that it is better to explain why people should be wary of it. Parents should emphasize its effects on the brain and the nervous system, on health and fitness and the way it can bring about behaviour changes which may lead to fights or accidents.

• At home, they should encourage their children to choose low-alcohol or alcohol-free drinks, and stress that there is nothing wrong with asking for a soft drink or stopping when they have had enough. They should tell their children that it is more adult to make their own decisions about when and how much to drink, rather than be led by others.

• Parents should also spell out the risks of drinking unwisely. As Mr Humphris points out: "The greatest risk to young people is accidental injury or even death when they drink too much too quickly, either by mistake or on purpose. Explain that the more they drink at one time, the higher the risk. More 15 to 19-year-olds die in road accidents than from any other cause, and very often alcohol is involved."

Lee Rodwell

Torment ends in triumph

All were agreed — the final of *The Times* Tournament of the Mind was an hour of intellectual torture

Under the brooding eye of Rodin's *Thinker*, 13 thinkers sat brooding at green baize tables yesterday as they faced the ultimate torment devised by the setters of this year's Tournament of the Mind.

They were the survivors of 8,500 competitors who have grappled with the contest since it began in March. The winner, Peter Fowler, of Reading, Berkshire, walked off with the trophy, based on Rodin's bronze, under his arm and a cheque for £5,000 in his pocket.

"I'm shell-shocked," said Mr Fowler after being presented with the prize by Sir Terence Beckett, a director of the Central Electricity Generating Board. "About half the questions were so difficult that I just glanced at them and didn't even try them. With 20 questions to answer in an hour, I just concentrated on the ones where I thought I had a chance."

Andrew Johnston, last year's winner, agreed with Mr Fowler. "There was a week's work there to do in an hour."

Mr Fowler, aged 46, is a computer software consultant. He admitted that the stress of the contest had told on family relationships in recent weeks. "I have been given until tomorrow to become a normal person again," he said. "I have no idea yet what I will spend the prize money on — but I've a feeling that my children have already spent it."

The setter of the questions, Mr Harold Gale, executive director of Mensa, the society for people with high IQs, had excelled himself in this final test.

"This was one of the most difficult contests ever devised by the mind of man," said Sir Terence, who is himself a member of Mensa, as he presented Mr Fowler with his prize and cheques of £250, with certificates, to each of the other individual finalists.

The winning school team, which had beaten more than 1,000 other schools, was Cheadle Hulme school in Cheshire. It won a Hewlett-Packard computer.

"Winning this computer will be a boost to our use of computers," said Bridget Cohen, deputy head of Cheadle Hulme's junior school. "Up to now we have only been able to use them in a very peripheral sense in the junior school. We hope that this one can be used



Winner: Peter Fowler

'I just concentrated on the questions where I thought I had a chance'

to link everything else up.'

With a proper order of priorities, Katherine Claber, Emma Sweet and Robin Aynsley-Smith, all aged 11, and Nicola Watt, aged 10, the team captain, continued to demolish their fruit salads as the prize winners were announced.

Another member of Cheadle Hulme's contingent was Gareth Bushill, aged 16, an A level student who also secured a place in the individual finals. Working steadily away opposite Mr Fowler, he had almost unseated the winner. "What really bothered me was sitting there facing someone who was younger than my own children," Mr Fowler said.

Gareth was the only sixth-former in the junior school team. "The school has a system where sixth-formers volunteer to work as helpers with junior classes," Mrs Cohen said.

Mr John Bryant, deputy editor of *The Times* said the tournament had become an institution, like *The Times*. Readers telephone us weeks in advance to find out the dates so that they can arrange their holidays around the tournament.

George Hill



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مختبر الأصل

FASHION by Liz Smith

Stylish revelations take on a global application

The two founders of Workers for Freedom
look set to conquer the world with the appliquéd shirts, flounced skirts and braided jackets of their prettiest collection

The anxious expressions that flicker across the faces of Graham Fraser and Richard Nott do not seem to match the carefree, flag-flying name that they gave themselves when they set up business. The Workers for Freedom pair may have discovered, five years after they broke loose from establishment jobs "to do things our own way", that they are not so free after all, but they are happily trapped by their success.

The owners of Workers for Freedom, holder of the British Fashion Council Designer of the Year Award, are already established as international design stars. Their summer 1990 line is one of their prettiest collections to date. And, as the scalloped lace shirts, flounced skirts, appliquéd shirts and braided jackets roll into shops and stores around the world, Messrs Nott and Fraser have found themselves on a roller-coaster towards global expansion.

They recently acquired the distinction of being signed up by Marco Rivetti, head of the Italian manufacturing empire Gruppo Finanziario Tessile (GFT), to market the Workers for Freedom label across the United States and Canada. Mr Rivetti, who anticipated the designer label boom of the Seventies to become godfather to the fortunes of Valentino, Armani, Ungaro and Montana, is a fashion visionary who knows a good thing when he sees it. Becoming part of his designer stable is considered a coup.

The partners, who had little initial confidence that anyone would turn up to their shows or cross the threshold of their shop in Soho, now have the gratifying problem of squeezing their expanding ranges into the tiny shop, still slotted into the lower floors of the narrow Georgian house that is their headquarters.

Meanwhile, there is an order from Paul McCartney for another 10 tiger-print washed silk shirts to wear on his world tour — to add to the 40 or 50 he already has — and another couple of High Street manufacturers to sue. The pirating of Workers's stylish appliquéd shirts has become an industry sport.

The whole point of starting their own business was to do what they enjoy doing. For Mr Nott, aged 42, this means having time to consider the cut of a design before committing it to paper in finely detailed drawings. He was trained at Kingston Polytechnic, Surrey, and worked as an assistant to Valentino in Rome before returning to his alma mater as principal lecturer in fashion design.

Mr Fraser, aged 41, is far more than just a business partner. He is an accountant by training, with a feel for fashion polished over the years as a buyer, first, at Harrods and Wallis, and then as merchandise director at Liberty. He relishes turning the craftsmanship and detailing of his partner's designs into a commercial line.

A loan of £15,000 from a helpful bank manager in Barnes, south-west London, enabled them to set up the business in 1985. Initially producing men's shirts, with the intricate tie-fastenings that have become their signature, and comfortable, luxurious sweaters, they discovered not only that women wanted to wear their designs but that buyers from Japan and America were lining up to order in bulk. Bergdorf Goodman, the chic New York store where every designer hopes to find a home, honoured them with a shop-in-store. The company's turnover now hovers about £1 million.

Workers for Freedom's pared-down line is at its purest in the creamy silk or crisp white poplin shirts, with their feathery worked detail. Subtle embroidery smoothes the bib of a shirt. Strips of lacy picot edging are lavished as stripes on a skirt. The dragons, giant



Workers of the world united: Richard Nott (left) and Graham Fraser with the Prime Minister at a Government reception



Above left: Cream linen/viscose jacket with black braiding, £365; matching shorts, £145; Workers for Freedom. Stamped leather belt, £23, Mulberry, 11-12 Gees Court, W1. Gilt and speckled drop ear-rings, £38, Neville Daniel, 175 Sloane Street, SW1.

Above right: Natural linen button-through shirt dress, collared and stitched in black, £195; brown leather, 'Henry Moore' belt, £105; Workers for Freedom. Sunglasses, £25, Patrick Kelly Fenwick, 63 New Bond Street, W1.

Right: Ruffled white linen waistcoat, £125, also in black or pink linen; black and white lace shorts, £150; Workers for Freedom. Gilt filigree ear-rings, £75; matching bracelet, £220, Neville Daniel.

Below: natural linen shirt with white lace panels, £150; natural linen trousers, £175; Workers for Freedom. Gilt and black ear-rings, £25; gilt charm bracelet, £65, Neville Daniel, Loafers, £140, Robert Clapier, 76 Wigmore Street, W1; The Shoe Shop, Brompton Arcade, SW1; The Beauchamp Place Shop, SW3.

Make up by Lisa Butler
Hair by Ayo for Dobson & Davison
Photographs by JOHN BISHOP

leaves and tree of life appliquéd on to loose, classic shirts reflect their creators' love of oriental art. "I hope people notice all those little details I spend hours putting in," Mr Nott says.

As well as Paul and Linda McCartney, their customers range from Diana Ross and the members of Duran Duran to the actors Jonathan Pryce and Vanessa Redgrave. Doris Saatchi, former wife of Charles, the founder of Saatchi & Saatchi, orders their loose silk faille robes in multiples. "The most rewarding thing is the enthusiasm of customers," Mr Nott says.

HOTLINE



Imperfection: Donna Karan

Soft sell with body

Donna Karan, the rangy, fast-talking designer of New York fashion, was in London last week to celebrate the opening of her boutiques in Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge. The newest is the glossy showcase for her designer range on the first floor. The lower-priced DKNY (Donna Karan New York) has been installed on the second floor for a few months. In between meeting her fans and hunting for new lightweight fabrics for her soft wrap-and-drape style, she was shopping for the Victorian neo-classical jewellery that she always wears.

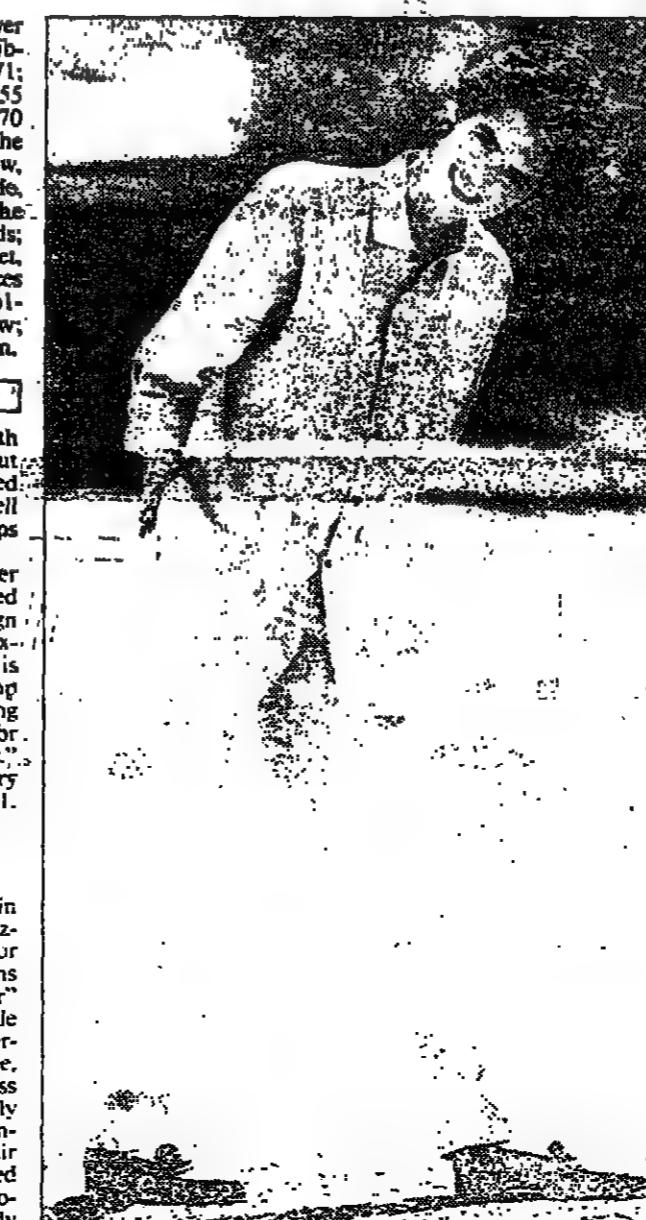
As always, she was travelling light. Her one travel bag held the two capsule outfits that will see her through the rest of her busy trip exploring the European market. Each consists of a cardigan jacket gently draped to its single button at the waist, pull-on trousers, and wrap skirt, with matching flowing scarves that drapes into graceful folds. The lot gets pulled together into various streamlined outfits with the item Ms Karan has established as her own, the bodysuit. The "body" is a scoop-necked, shirt-collared or plunge top, held taut with snap fasteners like a leopard. According to Ms

the bodysuit of the 1990s. Her fabrics are luxurious, lightweight wool that you can roll up in a bag, with sequins, cashmere and silk. Amanda Verdan of Harvey Nichols has watched customers toting up bills of £1,000 or more for two or three pieces. "When they put on the clothes they don't want to take them off, they are so flattering," she says.

Meeting enthusiastic customers in Harvey Nichols last week, Ms Karan was lucky to escape to the celebratory dinner afterwards still wearing the clothes she had arrived in. Selling the clothes off her back is a phenomenon which she has got used to on regular public appearances in US stores. On one memorable occasion Barbara Walters, the TV journalist, insisted on buying the jacket she was wearing, leaving Ms Karan to make her exit in a bathrobe.

Gourmet fare

The designer Murray Arbeid knows many a clever cutting technique to flatter his customers' curves, but he may have to polish up a few more. His new shop, which opens next Monday in Pimlico, is opposite that favourite haunt of gourmet Londoners, the Routh brothers' Boucherie Larumaine. The *fat* era and *quai*'s eggs crowd from over the road will simply have to breathe in as they zip themselves inside



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THE LAW

Police power, public impotence

The public should have a right to demand key legal evidence, Antony Whitaker writes

In recent weeks, the media have been faced with an avalanche of court orders to surrender film taken of the poll tax demonstration in central London.

The orders were granted by Judge Neil Denison, QC, under Section 9 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Put shortly, this decrees that if evidence of serious crime exists, it should, subject to safeguards, be made compulsorily available to police.

In applying this provision exclusively, though not arbitrarily, in favour of the police and against the media, the judge decided that legitimate editorial interests in protecting photographers, sources and press freedoms were, in this case, outweighed by the need to help the police identify poll tax rioters. Large quantities of material have already been handed over.

What is significant is not whether the judge was right but the fact that the police have this power at all, where the ordinary citizen does not.

One is left pondering why a private, that is non-police, prosecutor should not be endowed with the same rights of perusal and, even more, why civil litigants should be confined to examining only documents held by their adversaries, and not those held by others. The right to serve a *subpoena duces tecum*,

ordering the person holding a document to bring it with him to court, is of minimal value to a litigant unless he can find out in advance what the document says. Only last Friday, the Edinburgh Court of Session refused *The Times* access to unpublished information in a government war-crimes report, which the newspaper believed might be relevant to a libel action it is facing in Scotland.

There is equally no obligation on an individual to give advance notice of what he might say if called to testify: a subpoena does no more than secure his attendance at court, with the risk that his evidence may totally destroy the case of the party who brought him there.

Apart from limited official rights of access — for example, to material held in the companies registry — our adversarial system of litigation obliges the parties to fight on what they alone have, or can persuade others to disclose, with the risk that injustice may result.

What possible justification can there be for thus discriminating against the private individual's ability to prepare his case with full access to all relevant material?

Perhaps paradoxically, these thoughts are generated by what amounted to a substantial libel victory for *The Sunday Times* in



Poll tax passes: court orders to surrender film highlight a power which the public and police do not share

Dublin the week before the poll tax riots erupted. Faced with the task of defending itself in a foreign jurisdiction, the newspaper was powerless to compel the production of documents or the attendance of witnesses from outside Ireland.

Worse, it was made clear by the British government that regardless of where the case was fought — north or south of the border, or in London — no help would be given to the newspaper by the provision of police, security or army witnesses if it involved any risk that sensitive information might emerge or that

sources might be compromised. The principal issue dealt with the extent of the association of the plaintiffs, Thomas and Patrick Murphy, with the IRA.

The jury decided that Thomas was a member and that Patrick simply supported it.

However, those findings were based on evidence from courageous witnesses, who either came forward voluntarily or under subpoena in Ireland; and no one who might have been able to speak authoritatively as a currently serving member of the British services was made available.

Is there no room for a provision, subject to appropriate safeguards, giving private litigants the same compulsory access to relevant material — and the right to produce it here or overseas — as the police now have to what they hold?

To fight litigation with one hand tied behind your back, knowing all the while that you would stand a far better chance of winning if those who have the evidence were only there to give it, is wrong, unfair and disheartening.

• The author is legal manager of Times Newspapers Ltd.

Opening moves for green dominance

THE ARRIVAL in the House of Lords last week of Stanley Clinton Davis (henceforth Lord Clinton Davis of Hackney) brings a new and formidable legal voice on environmental matters to the upper chamber.

With his background as a solicitor and European Commissioner for transport and environment, he has a special perspective on business in the Lords. But the fact that he is also a consultant with S.J. Berwin, a City law firm which has just launched an environmental group, means he will still have day-to-day contact with the practice of law.

"In the environmental field, lawyers now have an urgent responsibility to lead their clients and alert them to the latest developments," he says.

"It is vital that all departments in a law firm should

now take account of environmental issues."

S.J. Berwin is not unique in making a beeline for the environment. All over London, commercial law firms are trying to carve a niche for themselves in the environmental market. Quite how prepared their clients are for this service is another matter. For example, an environmental law seminar organized recently by the City firm Ashurst Morris Crisp in conjunction with the Chicago lawyers Sidley & Austin attracted a high turnout but a confusingly varied audience.

"We had everyone from chief executives down to the office boy," says Laurence Rutman who heads Ashurst's environmental law group. "What it means, I think, is that clients have not yet decided at what level responsibility for environmental is

now seen as companies start to worry about environmental liabilities

sues should be allocated."

Based on their experience in the United States, Sidley & Austin argues that the environmental implications must now feature in every transaction, whether it be a property deal or a takeover.

The level of ignorance about environmental legal issues among the British business community is consider-

I turned green when I saw his contract
GED

erable, but not surprising, since we had the same situation in America three years ago," a Sidley & Austin spokesman says. "Mind you," he adds, "no one in America is ignorant of it any more."

With Britain's so-called Green Bill around the corner, there is bound to be increasing debate about the environment and the law in this country.

But Lord Clinton Davis wants to unite his twin passions — the environment and Europe — to ensure that the right kind of legislation applies Europe-wide.

In that context, therefore, he is urging his fellow solicitors to ensure that their voice is heard in Brussels.

"Lawyers have a role to play in advising the commission on the development of European law, not least in the environmental field," he says. "We must get away from this idea of the European Commission as being full of faceless bureaucrats. On the contrary, it wants to hear opinions and get advice so that it can develop a sensible corpus of law. The EC wants to know where the problems are so it can investigate them."

Pointing out that clients are even more ignorant than their legal advisers of the way

Brussels works, Lord Clinton Davis clearly intends to take a strong line on influencing his former colleagues in Directorate General No. 11 at the commission.

Meanwhile, the half a dozen top environmental law practices will start slinging it out for dominance of the marketplace. At firms like Ashurst there is some wry amusement at the way so many lawyers are now expressing commitment to an area of law which, until recently, held no interest for them. However, as business drops off in some main commercial areas, their task of sorting out the environment could offer rich pickings.

In any case, they know that the mountain of environmental problems in Eastern Europe is likely to provide work for years to come.

Edward Fennell

While 1992 is not the national obsession it was 18 months ago, the European Commission and the member states have made progress towards implementation of the Single European Act. A report from the commission shows that 57 per cent of measures seen to be necessary to achieve the single market have been agreed on either fully or in principle. The slowest progress is on measures where a unanimous vote is needed, particularly taxation. Of the 158 measures agreed, more than 90 have been incorporated in national legislation. The UK, together with Denmark, is top of the league of member states for incorporating measures into national legislation, with 77, ahead of West Germany, 75, and France, 68. Italy is the slowest, with only 36.

Members of the Legal Resources Group, Liverpool's Alsop Wilkinson, Dickson Dees in Newcastle, Osborne Clarke in Bristol, Pinsent & Co in Birmingham and Simpson Curtis of Leeds, announce today the opening of a joint office in Brussels. The office will operate in association with a Paris firm, Klein & Associates. Of the three main national law groups, the Norton Rose M5, the Legal Resources Group and Eversheds, only the latter has yet to reveal a plan for Brussels.

British businessmen and lawyers are still dragging themselves out of bed before dawn to attend power breakfasts, while the Americans who first invented the habit, have discovered what the British should have known all along, that tea-time is a far more civilized hour for business talk. The power tea has come to New York, and businessmen and lawyers can be spotted negotiating deals over Earl Grey and scones at some of the best hotels in town. Says one lawyer: "Tea is a place that is serene and conducive to talking business."

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THE LAW SOCIETY

INNS AND OUTS

The inquest into the M1 air disaster is in full swing, with well over 30 lawyers in attendance. All the injured and bereaved are represented by Pannone Napier, a Manchester firm, while the defendants have mainly London firms. Boeing, the manufacturer of the plane that crashed, has Herbert Smith by its side. British Midland is represented by Frere Cholmeley, the pilots by Russell Jones & Walker and British Midland's underwriters by Beaumonts, specialists in aviation insurance defence work. As yet, no legal action is in progress in the UK because Pannone is pursuing the possibility of launching a case in the United States. The papers are before a judge in Louisiana, a state chosen for its more favourable views on whether the British plaintiffs have a forum. The case in the US is being overseen by a Texan firm, Speiser Krause Modole, and one of its attorneys, Jim Cruise, is attending the inquest. Pannone and Speiser Krause are acting in the US on a contingency fee basis. The plaintiffs are hoping for a decision soon, as the limitation period on launching an action in the UK is two years where it involves an air crash, which leaves only six months remaining.

A survey of practising divorce lawyers by the Solicitors Family Law Association says a lot about attitudes to legal aid. Of the association's 1,000 members, 26 per cent responded to a questionnaire sent out last November. Seventy per cent of them indicate that family work represents more than half their case load. More than 50 per cent do between 75 and 100 per cent of this work on legal aid, but the number of firms undertaking such a high proportion of legal aid work has dropped in the last year. A third of respondents is considering giving up legal aid work altogether, mainly because of the low levels of legal aid fees. The national average legal aid hourly rate for family work is £55, compared with the £200 declared in the survey for private work undertaken in London.

Most surprising was the level of apparent ignorance on the question of franchising. Asked whether they approved of the Legal Aid Board's proposals, only a quarter of those surveyed replied. This seemed to relate to uncertainty about what the proposals are. Perhaps family lawyers should keep a close eye on Avron Sherr, part-time director of training at City firm Macfarlanes and director of legal practice at the Legal Aid Board to run a two-year research project into two firms, Morton Fisher and Cartwright & Lewis, Vernon & Shakespeare.

While 1992 is not the national obsession it was 18 months ago, the European Commission and the member states have made progress towards implementation of the Single European Act. A report from the commission shows that 57 per cent of measures seen to be necessary to achieve the single market have been agreed on either fully or in principle. The slowest progress is on measures where a unanimous vote is needed, particularly taxation. Of the 158 measures agreed, more than 90 have been incorporated in national legislation. The UK, together with Denmark, is top of the league of member states for incorporating measures into national legislation, with 77, ahead of West Germany, 75, and France, 68. Italy is the slowest, with only 36.

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THE LAW

The spoils of an uncivil war

The criminal law concept that divorce should be available only to the innocent party has always pervaded thinking about divorce in the United Kingdom. The belief that decisions about the consequences of divorce – financial and those involving children – should be loaded in favour of the supposedly innocent is still widespread.

The view that fault or conduct should be considered always attracts those who do not want divorce, whether they confront it in their personal lives or generally, as a matter of social, religious or ethical concern. Subjectively, individuals ascribe fault to their spouses either to justify what they are doing, or to condemn what their spouses are doing. At that level, fault is simply whatever the individual is not prepared to tolerate.

On that interpretation, however, anyone who wanted a divorce should be entitled to one; a divorce petition is, in the end, no more than a person's formal assertion of faults on the part of their spouse which he or she considers to their marriage.

If, however, we are not willing to accept spouses' subjective assessments of fault, only two options remain in framing divorce law. The first is to deny any right to divorce; the second to identify, objectively, faults which will be deemed as justification.

Ever since divorce became

LEGAL BRIEF

The Lord Chancellor last week argued that

divorce-law reform must ensure parents put

children's needs first. David Green says fault must play no part

legally available, the second approach is the one Britain has adopted. Before 1857, divorce was permitted only by Act of Parliament. After 1857, husbands were permitted divorce on proof of their wives' adultery, but wives only on proof of adultery and cruelty. Later, these grounds were modified to allow divorce by either spouse on proof of adultery and cruelty or desertion. Incurable insanity later became an additional ground.

Finally, in 1969, we paid lip service to reality: irretrievable breakdown of the relationship was declared to be the sole ground for divorce; but that was restricted in that irretrievable breakdown required supporting evidence of adultery, unreasonable behaviour, two years' desertion, two years' separation with the consent of both spouses, or five years' separation. Long before that, the law had bowed to reality regarding the welfare of the children of a marriage. The children's interests became the paramount concern.

After 1969, other realities supervened. The Treasury may not have wept any tears for the costs payable by spouses of independent means as they battled their way through the proofs prescribed by

the 1969 legislation; but it shouldered the burden of those who battled at legal aid expense.

The cheap administrative paperwork procedure for some undefended divorces was rapidly extended to all undefended divorces and the right to legal aid was withdrawn from anyone seeking to bring or defend divorce proceedings. It remains available only for disputes over children and financial matters.

Any spouses could not afford to fight to decide who was at fault or in what degree. From then on, fault entered into the matter, if at all, only in subsequent financial battles and then only if specifically raised and of extreme nature. This leads to the present position, in which 99 per cent of all divorces are undefended.

The courts have to inquire what is in the best interest of the children and the conduct of the parents may have a bearing. To that extent, fault, or conduct, will always be relevant. Under the present system, one parent must face the cost of arguing such fault on the part of the other parent. Many are not prepared to incur

that cost. The answer lies in resources for proper inquiry by independent welfare officers in all children's cases.

Does past conduct of the spouses have any proper place in determining their future financial position? If the contribution of one spouse, however made, has supported the other in achieving significantly better income and career prospects, is it fair to be asked to maintain the compensation for the difference, because of events that led them to part after they were established?

If this were to happen, who would define what components of conduct should weigh in the decision, and what weight should be attached to them? We are considering here penalties for conduct much as they are considered in criminal law, which is where the whole idea of fault in divorce came from in the first place. Yet no just criminal law exists which does not include a precise definition of offence and penalty. Logically, we should not accept anything less for divorce if fault is to play a part.

The reality is that, so far as spouses are concerned, fault, with all its criminal connotations, is unrealistic, unworkable, and

should play no part in divorce. So far as the law is concerned, marriage should be treated as a civil law relationship subject to civil law principles.

When relationships founder, the law is dealing with the collapse of a partnership, not the consequence of a crime. The same logic should now be allowed to follow through into financial matters.

The right to property and savings should basically be a right to an equal share in the assets the spouses have accumulated during their relationship, but not one to share in what was possessed before the relationship started, accumulated after it ended, or received by personal gift or inheritance from their family.

Maintenance should be seen as compensatory only – whether paid for the support of children or a former spouse. In the latter case, maintenance should be payable only by a spouse with a larger income and only for such period as is reasonable to allow the other spouse to redeem income and career prospects subordinated in the interest of the marriage.

The present uncertain system, based on idiosyncratic individual judgments, does nothing but nourish cost, evasion, dispute and injustice.

• David Green was a member of the Law Society family law committee 1967-1988, and author of *Financial Provision in Divorce Law* (Law Society, 1987); *Splitting up* (Kogan Page, 1988).



Breaking up: 99 per cent of divorces in the UK are undefended

Law Report May 15 1990 Court of Appeal

Franchisee of market has power to limit class of goods sold on stall

Gloucester City Council v Miss Tonia Clark for the council

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson
(Judgment May 3)

A franchisee of a market had the power to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall there.

The Court of Appeal held, in a reserved judgment, in dismissed an appeal by the defendants – Gary Patten and Dean Williams, of Rosemary Avenue, Gloucester – from a decision of Judge David Smith, QC, in Gloucester County Court, whereby he ordered that the council take possession of stall 41, Eastgate Market, Gloucester.

Mr Leolin Price, QC and Mrs Roger Evans for the defendants; Mr Nicholas Patten, QC and

granted for a specific trade and regulated the class of goods which could be sold from each stall.

The judge found that when the new market building was opened the council agreed with the traders who formerly traded in the market that the council would allocate licences to ensure that the balance of trade remained the same as it had been previously.

The council decided to grant a licence to the defendants (the sons of Mr Gerry Williams) to occupy stall 41 and on June 30, 1978 a written licence was entered into between the council and the defendants.

By paragraph 3(o) of the licence, the licensees agreed: "to use the facilities for the sale storage and preparation of high class salads and not to make any change in or addition to the class

of goods sold from or stored upon or prepared on the facilities without the consent in writing of the council."

The judge said that No 41 had a bias towards salads but from time to time a large variety of different kinds of grocery was sold from the stall.

On February 4, 1985 the council gave the defendants notice to quit. Subsequently, there was a meeting of the council's public services committee attended by Mr Gerry Williams on behalf of his sons. The defendants were required to produce a list of items they wished to sell from the stall.

In default of agreement on the items, the notice to quit was to stand. The council rejected the defendants' list and submitted a final list which it was prepared to agree.

The judge held that Mr Gerry Williams did agree the list. That was a matter of fact for the judge

and his determination concluded the point.

The question then arose as to notice of the agreement. Was the list something quite separate from the licence or was it simply an agreed interpretation of the words "high class salads" in paragraph 3(o)? It was clearly the latter.

However, the defendants did not abide by the agreed list and on October 2, 1987 the council served a further notice to quit in respect of breaches of paragraph 3(o). It was on the basis of that notice that the judge's order for possession had been made.

On that basis his Lordship approached the question whether, as a matter of law of market franchises, the council was entitled to impose terms as to what goods should be sold from the stall.

The defendants contended that a franchisee had no power

to limit the class of goods to be sold from a stall whether in order to produce a balance of trade within the franchise or to protect the trade of other stallholders or for any other reason unless the power was expressly conferred by the charter or statute creating the franchise (which was not the case here). Eastgate Market was a franchise market.

The land upon which Eastgate Market was held was the property of the council. *Prima facie* as common law a landowner, whether in fee or for some more limited interest, was entitled to exact from a person who wished to have the privilege of occupying that land such consideration and such terms as he thought fit.

Thus, the landowner could fix a payment and, in the case of premises to be used for trading, could stipulate conditions as to the trade which might be conducted. Accordingly, the landowner could restrict the type of goods to be sold by a licence.

The question in the present case was whether there was any effect of the law of market franchise which displaced the general law. There was not. One might accept that the franchisee must admit the public freely to the market to buy and sell. What their Lordships were dealing with here was the provision of a stall.

A franchisee was entitled to charge stallage if he provided stalls but there was no obligation upon him to provide stalls at all: *Attorney General v Colchester Corporation* ([1952] Ch 586, 594).

The result was that at common law the owner of the soil was entitled to stipulate for such terms as he thought fit when granting a licence to occupy a stall. Therefore, on the findings of the judge the agreed list of items was incorporated in the licence as identifying the high class salads there specified and was binding upon the defendants.

Other matters relied upon as invalidating paragraph 3(o) were the doctrine of restraint of trade, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976. His Lordship did not think that the defendants had succeeded in demonstrating that the provisions of the licence were in any way invalidated by those matters.

Accordingly, since the defendants were in breach of the provisions of paragraph 3(o), the judge came to the right conclusion and the council was entitled to possession of stall 41.

Lord Justice Parker delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed.

Solicitors: Lutons, Gloucester. Solicitor: Mr Richard A. Cook, Gloucester.

Injunction requires reinstatement of landlords' parapet wall

Cadogan and Another v

Miss Tonia Clark for the council

Before Lord Justice Nourse and Mr Justice Ward
(Judgment May 14)

The lowering of a parapet wall carried out by a tenant in flagrant breach of a negative covenant in his lease entitled the landlords to summary judgment against him under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. A mandatory injunction requiring the tenant to reinstate the brickwork was properly made.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an appeal by the tenant, Mrs Edith Muscat, from the judgment of Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, in June 1989 in favour of the landlords, Viscount Chelsea and Cadogan Estates Ltd.

Mr Paul de la Piquette for the tenant: Mr Robert Lamb for the landlords.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE said that the tenant had a 70-year lease of Nos 53 and 55 Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, London due to expire in 2050. The lease contained a covenant "not at any time during the said term to cut or injure in any of the walls timber or roof of the demised premises and not to alter or permit to be altered the pitch, layout, height or elevation of the demised premises or the architectural appearance..."

In 1989 the tenant, to comply with the repairing covenants, was carrying out extensive refurbishment to the property. During the course of that work the landlords were approached by the tenant regarding the lowering of the parapet wall on

the front of the building so as to let more light into a top floor flat occupied by the tenant's daughter.

The correspondence that took place between the parties made it clear that the landlords would not agree to any proposal to reduce the height of the wall; it being considered that to do so would detract rather than enhance the facade of the property.

The tenant, while the scaffolding on the rear was in place, lowered the parapet wall by some nine inches. Clearly that step was one absolutely prohibited by the lease and by the landlords in correspondence regarding the manner. But the tenant declined to reinstate the wall even though that work could have been done while the scaffolding was still there.

Thus the landlords issued their writ claiming a mandatory injunction for reinstatement, applying for final judgment under Order 14.

Granting them an injunction the judge said: "The terms of the lease quite clearly prohibit this sort of operation. There are reasons why the estate would take the view it does and provided they are entitled to do so it is not for me to substitute some other view for theirs."

"It is perfectly true in one sense that this was a very minor alteration. Nevertheless, it was an alteration which was made behind the backs of the estate and after, in my view, the clearest possible warning that the estate would not permit the operation. That being so, it seems to me that I should make the order sought..."

For the tenant, it was accepted that the judge's decision was one

of discretion and that to succeed it had to be shown that the judge had erred in principle or had exercised his discretion in a manner that was plainly wrong.

To do this two authorities were cited: *Shepherd Homes Ltd v Sandham* ([1971] 1 Ch 340) and *Sharp v Harrison* ([1922] 1 Ch 502). But in both those cases the plaintiffs were complaining of an act done by a defendant on his own land.

Mr de la Piquette was unable to cite any case where the court had refused to grant a mandatory injunction against a tenant who had interfered with the structure of the demised property.

The fact that the tenant had breached a covenant in his lease regarding the structure of the premises was a very important consideration. The removal of one brick would not have led the court to grant an injunction.

But here three courses had been taken down for a length of some 12 feet. That was a considerable interference with the property and was not de minimis.

The judge was entitled to take the view that he had a clear case of covenant in a manner carried out subversively and in the face of a clear indication from the landlords that they were not prepared to consent. The judge was entitled to conclude that the tenant would not be able to make out any substantial defence at trial.

Mr Justice Ward gave a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Muscat, Walker, Hayman; Brice Droguever & Co.

Sentence on unadmitted offences

Regan v Burfoot

Before Lord Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice Swinton Thomas
(Judgment May 14)

A sentencing court had no jurisdiction to take into consideration offences not admitted by a defendant and which the defendant had not asked the court to take into consideration.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing an appeal by Adrian Keith Burfoot, reducing to four years a total sentence of six years' imprisonment imposed by Justice Hugh Williams, QC, on March 9, 1989 at Cardiff Crown Court on conviction on an indictment containing 25 counts of offences of *inter alia* burglary and theft.

Mr David W. Morgan, signed by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

M.R. JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that when he first appeared at the crown court the defendant had pleaded guilty to an indictment containing six counts of burglaries of dwelling houses.

However, although apparently at one time he had signed a schedule compiled by the police during their investigations relating to some 600 further offences, he was then not prepared to admit committing any of those additional offences.

After discussion, the indict-

ment was redrafted to include 19 charges relating to matters the defendant had allegedly admitted. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted.

After discussion as to whether the balance of the offences referred to in the schedule should be taken into consideration on the basis that the trial had been of specimen counts and the conviction by the jury carried with it the implication that the defendant had com-

mitted only the offences for which he had been convicted, the judge sentenced the defendant on that basis.

Granges Aluminium AB v The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co Ltd

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that the reasons the arbitrator had given as to the true construction of the warranty were amply sufficient for an award being made by consent.

No other question of law arose to require further comment but it might be that something would emerge which would require further reasoning. It would then be open to the court to answer any question of law arising and to remit the case to the arbitrator for a further finding of fact. The court had been given that power by section 1(2)(b) of the 1979 Act.

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THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston

NEW IN LONDON

BIRTHS. David Connell's companion piece to his highly amusing *Obfusca*, set in another wing of the same hospital, same day, with the same Royal Personage touring the wards. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, N1 (01-226 1916). Underground: Highbury and Islington. Mon-Sat, 1.15pm. £3. Until June 2.

HENRY IV: In London at last, and still with Richard Harris heading the cast as Pirandello's not-so mad emperor. Wyndham's Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-967 1118). Underground: Leicester Square. Previews from tomorrow. 8pm. Opens May 23. 7pm Mon-Sat, 8pm mats Wed, 2.30pm and Sat, 4pm, 2.50-£12.50. Until July 4.

LITTLE LOVE: New Stephen Fagan comedy market forces of supply and demand applied to newborn babies in an engineering maternity clinic. Lyric, King Street, W6 (081-741 2311). Underground: Hammersmith. Previews from Thurs, 7.45pm. Opens May 22, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 1.45pm, mats Wed, 2.30pm and Sat, 4pm, 2.50-£12.50. Until July 4.

PAPER AND STONE: Energizing, foot-tapping celebration of three black girls coping with Nineties Britain: a Black Theatre Co-operative production. Lyric Studio, King Street, W6 (081-741 2311). Underground: Hammersmith. Open tonight, 7.45pm. Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat 4.30pm, 2.50. Until June 2.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS: Empty Spaces, masters at splicing life from knotty texts, tackle the world's No 2 best-seller

Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, SW11 (071-222 2223). BR: Clapham Junction. Preview tomorrow. 8pm. Opens Tues, 8pm. Then Wed-Sun, 8pm, 2.50. Until May 27.

SIR COURTELY NICE: Restoration playright John Christie's one claim to fame, unperformed for centuries but said to be hilarious, revived by the boldly named Magnificent Theatre Company.

Young Vic Studio, 86 The Cut, SE1 (01-928 6363). Underground: Waterloo. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens May 22, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat 3.30pm, Mon and Sat mat 2.45, other parts £7.50. Until June 9.

WILD JUSTICE: Keri Howman, Anilis Dobson as parents of a child killed during a bank robbery in new Dame Keefe thriller.

Theatre Royal, Gerry Rafferty Square, E1 (01-928 6310). Underground: Stratford. Previews from Fri, 8pm. Opens May 24, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm. Previews from May 24, from May 24, £3-£10. Until June 23.

CONTINUING

ALICE'S DINER: Odd-sounding mask, mime and improvisation extravaganzas in a restaurant where every dish is on, no matter how fantastical.

Bush, Shepherd Bush Green, W12 (081-743 3388). Underground: Shepherd's Bush. Tues-Sun, 8pm, 8.30. Extended to May 20.

BERENICE: Lindsay Duncan as Recine's love-smitten heroine; nicely translated (Neil Bartlett) but a chilly evening.

National Theatre (Coates), South Bank, SE1 (071-228 2252). Underground: Waterloo. Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, mat Sat, 2.30pm, £35. In repertory.

SUNDAY IN THE PARK WITH GEORGE: Spirit-lifting Sondheim musical inspired by Seurat's painting of 8 million dots; the music may be prickly on first hearing but the staging is marvelous. Great performances by Rhys Ifan and Mena Fredman.

National Theatre (Lyttelton), South Bank, SE1 (071-228 2252). Underground: Waterloo. Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, mat Sat, 2.30pm, £35. In repertory.

THEATRE

Switched-on Southampton



by Chris Senta and includes guests Helen Atkinson-Wood, Pam Ayres, Bill Tidy and Leslie Thomas.

SOHO STREET THEATRE LUNCHTIME CABARET: Carnaby Street, W1 (071-287 0907). Underground: Oxford Circus. Thurs: 1-2pm. Free. Juggling and balancing from Tony Anthony — plus the musical duo Some Like It Hot, with limpish and energetic Ethne Harrigan whipping up a storm with her vibrant fiddle playing.

COMEDY STORE: 28a Leicester Square, WC2 (026 81442). Underground: Leicester Square. Fri (two shows) doors 7pm, show 8pm; doors 11pm, show midnight, £7. Eric Philips returns to London, only weeks after his sell-out West End theatre show, and makes a guest appearance at the store. Also on the bill are Jeff Green, Lee Evans and Mark Hurst. A splendid night, but expect a queue.

DOWNTOWN AT THE KING'S HEAD: 2 Crouch Hill, N8 (081-340 1028). Underground: Finsbury Park, then W7 bus. Sat: doors 8pm, show 8.30pm, £3.50 (£2.50) plus 50p membership. Not quite a quadruplet evening, but for fans of the double act there are two sets of "twins", each doing an extended set the comedy and music pairing of The Calypso Twins and the quick-off-the-mouth, highly original Crisis Twins.

EAST DULWICH CABARET: East Dulwich Tavern, 1 Lordship Lane, SE22 (01-299 4138). BR: East Dulwich. Sat: doors 8.30pm, show 9pm, £4 (£3). A special treat in the form of an all-too-rare appearance by Sweeney and Steen, the finest improv duo in town, with their uncannily mind-reading set — plus Flying Pickets Gary Howard, Mark Lamarr and The Uncoordinated Jugglers Association.

BENEFIT FOR PRISONERS ABOROAD: Red Rose Club, 129 Seven Sisters Road, N7 (071-263 7265). Underground: Finchley Road/Holloway Road. Sun: 8.30pm, £5 (£4) for members; non-members can only buy advance from Prisoners Abroad — call 071-833 3467. Members list to bring out an array of the best — in this case Jo Brand, Mark Hust, Ivor Dembins, James Macabre, Linda Smith ... and a raffle in which among other joys, you can win one of Greta's sets. £10.

LEEDS: *The Maple Tree Game*. The second theatre within the new Playhouse opens with a political thriller by Pavel Kohout. Dubcek supporter exiled after the Prague Spring: an old professor embroils the secret police in a game of cat and mice.

COURTYARD THEATRE, WEST YORKSHIRE PLAYHOUSE, QUARRY HILL (0532 422111). Previews from Fri, 7.45pm. Opens May 24, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats 2.30pm and June 2, 3.30pm, mat Thurs, 2pm. In repertory. Eves £12.50. Jeremy Kingston

THOMDIKE, Church Street (0372 377677). Mon-Wed, 7.30pm, Thurs-Sat, 8pm, mats Wed, 2.30pm and Sat, 4pm, £5-£10. Until June 2.

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BRISTOL: *The Man Who Had All The Luck*. Arthur Miller's first Broadway play, its theme (military between brothers) a blueprint for later work; revised by the author for Paul Unwin's production.

THEATRE ROYAL, KING STREET (0272 2520). Opens Thurs, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats Thurs, 8pm and Sat, 3pm, £5-£12.50.

NEVER THE SINNER: Joss Ackland plays Clarence Darby in latest version of the Leopold "thrill kill" case. The play comes garlanded with awards from its 1985 Chicago production. Ends Saturday.

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 (01-938 4401). Underground: Embankment. Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mats Wed and Sat, 3pm. Eves £5-£12.50.

SHIRLEY VALENTINE: Paula Wilcox in Willy Russell's award-winning one-woman play in which a domestic womb triumphantly turns.

DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE, ST MARTIN'S LANE, WC2 (01-636 5122). Underground: Covent Garden. Mon-Sat, 8.10-11pm, mats 8pm, Sat, 8.30-11pm, mats Wed and Sat, 3pm, £5-£12.50.

LONG RUNNERS: Aspects of Love: Prince of Wales Theatre, 071-933 5972. Cuts: New London Theatre (071-405 0072). Les Liaisons Dangerous: Ambassador Theatre (071-536 6111). ... Me and My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (071-240 7913). ... Les Misérables: Palace Theatre (071-434 0905). ... Miss Saigon: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (071-378 4444). ... The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (071-218).

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LONG RUNNERS: Aspects of Love: Prince of Wales Theatre, 071-933 5972. Cuts: New London Theatre (071-405 0072). Les Liaisons Dangerous: Ambassador Theatre (071-536 6111). ... Me and My Girl: Adelphi Theatre (071-240 7913). ... Les Misérables: Palace Theatre (071-434 0905). ... Miss Saigon: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (071-378 4444). ... The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (071-218).

WORD-WATCHING: Charles Dance and a magnificent Barbara Jefford in Terry Hands's intelligent, well-balanced



Far from the madding adventure: Hammond Innes, the author whose thrillers are set in the wild places of the earth, walking through a Suffolk wood with his dog. Mr Innes has planted 1.5 million trees near his homes in Wales, the Wye Valley and at Kersey, Suffolk. His first book, *Wreckers Must Breathe*, published 50 years ago, is being relaunched

Wallace affair inquiry clears MoD officials

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

A MINISTRY of Defence inquiry into the Colin Wallace black propaganda affair has found no *prima facie* evidence to suggest that individuals withheld documents from the Government. Ministers including Mrs Thatcher had originally denied knowledge of the "Clockwork Orange" operation in Parliament.

The report of the inquiry into the handling of documents relating to Mr Wallace's duties, by an unnamed senior official, was placed in the House of Commons library yesterday. It says that officials in general acted reasonably and that there is no need for any fundamental change in the way the ministry does its business. But it adds that there were "instances of questionable judgement".

Mrs Thatcher admitted to MPs in February that she and other ministers had been misled about the existence of a black propaganda operation in Ulster by security agencies. After repeated ministerial denials, officials later unearthed papers referring to the "Clock-

work Orange" operation when searching the archives for job application details.

These amounted to corroboration of the claimed involvement in psychological warfare operations by Mr Wallace, a former senior army information officer in Ulster, who was dismissed in 1975 for leaking a restricted document and who has claimed he was victimized. Mr David Calcutt, QC, is conducting a separate inquiry into Mr Wallace's dismissal.

The internal MoD inquiry report made available to MPs yesterday says the files relating to Mr Wallace's employment and duties in Northern Ireland were held separately from those dealing with "the procedural aspects of his case".

Officials did not realize, says the report, that the personal file details were not complete.

There was a "break in continuity" when the handling of Mr Wallace's case was switched from the civilian management division to the Northern Ireland division within the MoD. The report

says: "It has not been possible to establish as a matter of certainty the previous whereabouts of the file on which the reference to Clockwork Orange was first found."

There was nothing at the time to make Clockwork Orange appear memorable to officials. The name meant little until 10 years later and they were not "complacent or dismissive on the matter," says the report.

But it adds that a "more perceptive scrutiny" would have brought the missing papers to light sooner.

Labour MPs were dismissive of the report last night. Mr Tam Dalyell, the MP for Linlithgow and one of those who has raised the Wallace case in the Commons, said: "I am livid at the way Parliament is treated. It is not as though this was a peripheral one-off inquiry. There have been endless questions and adjournment debates."

"What is revealed is how absolutely casual the Defence Department was in the face of parliamentary scrutiny."

Communism accused

Continued from page 1

Central Committee and its new parliamentary deputies and local councillors. If he were in charge, he says, he would ban it, but he claims already to have the agreement of the reform-minded Moscow City Council to show it in one of the largest and most central cinemas in the capital.

He is in two minds even about this: "I am both cheered and saddened," he says, "because it shows the weakness of our leadership that they no longer have the power to prevent people seeing such films even if they wanted to." Moscow City Council's undertaking to show the film is no guarantee of course that it will be shown to a wider audience than saw it at its press preview yesterday.

Yet it has official credentials and was made jointly by the main Moscow film studios, Mosfilm, and a West German company. It has also been viewed, and not forbidden outright, by the Interior Minister, Mr Vadim Bakatin.

Gorovukhin says he is promised to show him the film first (because he had given permission for Soviet police to be filmed) and made a number of cuts at his request. Those cuts,

as enumerated by Gorovukhin, illustrate what – even in its most enlightened and generous frame of mind – the Soviet establishment can still not bear. They included sequences which showed corruption and dishonesty in the Soviet police (mostly Soviet policemen emerge as pitiable, poorly equipped and poorly supported, and occasionally short-tempered, but not malicious and not corrupt). They also included all sequences, which originally formed a large part of the final section, showing the violent overthrow of the Ceausescus in Romania.

Despite these cuts, the message for the Soviet leadership is unambiguous: the country is dangerously unstable, law and order are on the verge of breakdown, nationalist unrest is nothing more than popular insurgency and endemic criminality by another name. Soviet people have been deprived and downtrodden by their rulers to the extent that the Communist Party should be brought to trial.

Comparisons between the lives lived by police officers in the Soviet Union and in the United States and West Germany give the Soviet audience glimpses of just how far behind their country has fallen and how ruined and hopeless it appears to an outsider.

Political sketch

Gerbils that don't snarl in the night

MUCH is made of the lions and tigers among ministers. One man spoken of as an eagle, another a workhorse; there are scapegoats, poodles, running-dogs and even dinosaurs. But no one ever mentions the gerbils.

John MacGregor (a gerbil) was never as a gerbil was, to nurse a Department still convalescing after a spell with a famous politician.

Gerbils hardly bite. Gerbils do not smell and keep their little nests clean. That is why they are such popular pets.

But among all the gerbils at Westminster, is there one to match Mr John Wakeham? At Energy Questions yesterday, the Secretary of State's performance was superb.

On these occasions, the junior ministers come along too, to field their share of inquiries. For Energy, we had Peter Morrison and Tony Baldry – and very competently they performed. I marked against each Question on my Order Paper the initials of the minister answering: "Question 1: TB" "Question 2: TB" "3, 4, and 5 were "PM," and so it continued: "PM, TB, PM..."

Checking these notes afterwards (to decide what to write about) I idly wondered when I would reach "JW" – for surely the Secretary of State will have answered his share? "PM, TB, TB..." Curious: the Secretary of State appeared to have taken none of these Questions – to have taken no Questions at all, in fact. Mentally, I tried to recall the scene. Had he not sung at all for his supper? Had nobody commented on this? Where had Mr Wakeham been sitting and how dressed? Curious, but I just couldn't visualize.

To Lady Fowler and the children and to those of us privileged to know him, Sir Norman Fowler is anything, but boring. But as a Departmental minister he was an award-winning gerbil. We cannot quite recall what Fowler was Minister of, but Transport, Employment and the DHSS (though not necessarily in that order) stir memories and some people believe he also wrote *Fowler's Modern English Usage*. In my view he was a huge success in each Department, and my test is a simple one: during his time, each, successively, dropped completely out of the news.

Another gerbil – Tony Newton – has now been put in at the DHS, while gerbils rule in Defence (Tom King), Northern Ireland (Peter Brooke) and Education (no – you guess). Can't remember,

Matthew Parris

It was then that the truth dawned. The Secretary of State had not been there at all. Mr Wakeham was in Kuwait. I enquired further. No, it had not been felt necessary to explain. No, nobody had mentioned his absence.

Reader, do not imagine that this is meant unhelpfully to

Mr Wakeham. His predecessors at Energy have made a

monumental cock-up of plans to privatize electricity.

Wakeham's job is now to make the best of the ludicrous

structure he has been bequeathed: and sell it, fast, this

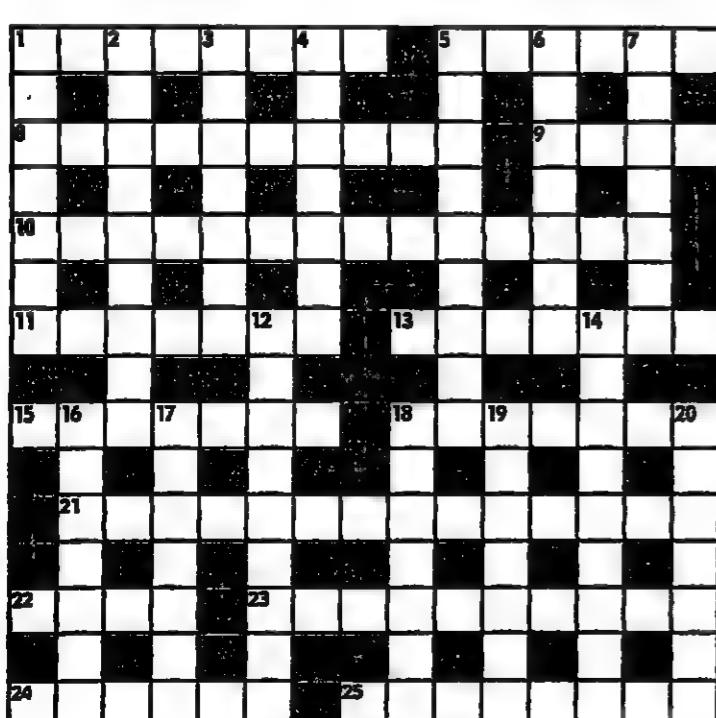
year, for as much as possible and with the minimum of fuss.

If anyone can do it, Mr Wakeham can. Who knows? You may not even notice,

you guess. Can't remember,

Matthew Parris

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,294



WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

CLEM

a. A small wreath
b. To starve
c. A garden gnomes

SOMBERITE

a. Rock
b. A last material
c. The midday sun

MALENUTE

a. A dumb slave
b. An Eskimo dog
c. The Egyptian prince

BOPFOLIA

a. A TV game show
b. A loud laugh
c. Sexual promiscuity

Answers on page 22

AA ROADWATCH

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M25 London Orbital only 735

National motorways & roads

West Country 737

Wales 738

Midlands 740

East Anglia 741

North-West England 742

North-East England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

- 22 An end to the survey of mankind, according to Johnson (4).
23 It's to the south of Nova Scotia, obviously (3,7).
24 Manage to avoid a leakage (6).
25 Bring back bag for repair (8).
- 1 Weakened, given a drink (7).
2 Bowing, set admit too many people (9).
3 Sailor died with a surprised look (3-4).
4 Rebuild the Engineer's Depot (7).
5 Device for making very large pies rise (9).
6 In the forest I carry out the fighter's code (7).
7 Turbulent priest receives no response (7).
12 The range for the frequency (9).
14 No democrat ordered such a series of limousines (9).
16 Squeeze out the old journalists (7).
17 A mandarin orange is a necessity when upset (7).
18 Careless person, English or Slav (7).
19 One who gets even the Archdeacon into an awful rage (7).
20 Feel regret about changing the side's balance (7).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,293

VASSAL ABATABLE
I E R O K E Y R A
EARACHE APPEARS
W I H P U E K E
PROSPITATE HILL
O U T T E S S N
INSTEAD OCTAGON
H C G U A I
TWO STEPS SIGHING
M S R N T H
CRIB REARMAMENT
R U T W S U S T E R C
ACTRESS SPIRAEA
T H A E H M O T T P
EL DORADO UNLESS

Crossword, page 22

WEATHER

by brighter showery weather. England, Wales and Northern Ireland will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain. Southern and central England will have sunny spells. Wales, Northern Ireland and western England will have prolonged showers. North-east England and most of Scotland will start bright. Outlook: Broke cloud in the south, showers in the north.

ABROAD

FRIDAY: 1=Thunder; 2=Drizzle; 3= Fog; 4=Snow; 5=Rain; 6=Cold; 7=Sun

MONDAY: 1=Cloudy; 2=Rain; 3=Snow; 4=Cloudy; 5=Cloudy; 6=Cloudy; 7=Cloudy; 8=Cloudy; 9=Cloudy; 10=Cloudy; 11=Cloudy; 12=Cloudy; 13=Cloudy; 14=Cloudy; 15=Cloudy; 16=Cloudy; 17=Cloudy; 18=Cloudy; 19=Cloudy; 20=Cloudy; 21=Cloudy; 22=Cloudy; 23=Cloudy; 24=Cloudy; 25=Cloudy; 26=Cloudy; 27=Cloudy; 28=Cloudy; 29=Cloudy; 30=Cloudy; 31=Cloudy; 32=Cloudy; 33=Cloudy; 34=Cloudy; 35=Cloudy; 36=Cloudy; 37=Cloudy; 38=Cloudy; 39=Cloudy; 40=Cloudy; 41=Cloudy; 42=Cloudy; 43=Cloudy; 44=Cloudy; 45=Cloudy; 46=Cloudy; 47=Cloudy; 48=Cloudy; 49=Cloudy; 50=Cloudy; 51=Cloudy; 52=Cloudy; 53=Cloudy; 54=Cloudy; 55=Cloudy; 56=Cloudy; 57=Cloudy; 58=Cloudy; 59=Cloudy; 60=Cloudy; 61=Cloudy; 62=Cloudy; 63=Cloudy; 64=Cloudy; 65=Cloudy; 66=Cloudy; 67=Cloudy; 68=Cloudy; 69=Cloudy; 70=Cloudy; 71=Cloudy; 72=Cloudy; 73=Cloudy; 74=Cloudy; 75=Cloudy; 76=Cloudy; 77=Cloudy; 78=Cloudy; 79=Cloudy; 80=Cloudy; 81=Cloudy; 82=Cloudy; 83=Cloudy; 84=Cloudy; 85=Cloudy; 86=Cloudy; 87=Cloudy; 88=Cloudy; 89=Cloudy; 90=Cloudy; 91=Cloudy; 92=Cloudy; 93=Cloudy; 94=Cloudy; 95=Cloudy; 96=Cloudy; 97=Cloudy; 98=Cloudy; 99=Cloudy; 100=Cloudy; 101=Cloudy; 102=Cloudy; 103=Cloudy; 104=Cloudy; 105=Cloudy; 106=Cloudy; 107=Cloudy; 108=Cloudy; 109=Cloudy; 110=Cloudy; 111=Cloudy; 112=Cloudy; 113=Cloudy; 114=Cloudy; 115=Cloudy; 116=Cloudy; 117=Cloudy; 118=Cloudy; 119=Cloudy; 120=Cloudy; 121=Cloudy; 122=Cloudy; 123=Cloudy; 124=Cloudy; 125=Cloudy; 126=Cloudy; 127=Cloudy; 128=Cloudy; 129=Cloudy; 130=Cloudy; 131=Cloudy; 132=Cloudy; 133=Cloudy; 134=Cloudy; 135=Cloudy; 136=Cloudy; 137=Cloudy; 138=Cloudy; 139=Cloudy; 140=Cloudy; 141=Cloudy; 142=Cloudy; 143=Cloudy; 144=Cloudy; 145=Cloudy; 146=Cloudy; 147=Cloudy; 148=Cloudy; 149=Cloudy; 150=Cloudy; 151=Cloudy; 152=Cloudy; 153=Cloudy; 154=Cloudy; 155=Cloudy; 156=Cloudy; 157=Cloudy; 158=Cloudy; 159=Cloudy; 160=Cloudy; 161=Cloudy; 162=Cloudy; 163=Cloudy; 164=Cloudy; 165=Cloudy; 166=Cloudy; 167=Cloudy; 168=Cloudy; 169=Cloudy; 170=Cloudy; 171=Cloudy; 172=Cloudy; 173=Cloudy; 174=Cloudy; 175=Cloudy; 176=Cloudy; 177=Cloudy; 178=Cloudy; 179=Cloudy; 180=Cloudy; 181=Cloudy; 182=Cloudy; 183=Cloudy; 184=Cloudy; 185=Cloudy; 186=Cloudy; 187=Cloudy; 188=Cloudy; 189=Cloudy; 190=Cloudy; 191=Cloudy; 192=Cloudy; 193=Cloudy; 194=Cloudy; 195=Cloudy; 196=Cloudy; 197=Cloudy; 198=Cloudy; 199=Cloudy; 200=Cloudy; 201=Cloudy; 202=Cloudy; 203=Cloudy; 204=Cloudy; 205=Cloudy; 206=Cloudy; 207=Cloudy; 208=Cloudy; 209=Cloudy; 210=Cloudy; 211=Cloudy; 212=Cloudy; 213=Cloudy; 214=Cloudy; 215=Cloudy; 216=Cloudy; 217=Cloudy; 218=Cloudy; 219=Cloudy; 220=Cloudy; 221=Cloudy; 222=Cloudy; 223=Cloudy; 224=Cloudy; 225=Cloudy; 226=Cloudy; 227=Cloudy; 228=Cloudy; 229=Cloudy; 230=Cloudy; 231=Cloudy; 232=Cloudy; 233=Cloudy; 234=Cloudy; 235=Cloudy; 236=Cloudy; 237=Cloudy; 238=Cloudy; 239=Cloudy; 240=Cloudy; 241=Cloudy; 242=Cloudy; 243=Cloudy; 244=Cloudy; 245=Cloudy; 246=Cloudy; 247=Cloudy; 248=Cloudy; 249=Cloudy; 250=Cloudy; 251=Cloudy; 252=Cloudy; 253=Cloudy; 254=Cloudy; 255=Cloudy; 256=Cloudy; 257=Cloudy; 258=Cloudy; 259=Cloudy; 260=Cloudy; 261=Cloudy; 262=Cloudy; 263=Cloudy; 264=Cloudy; 265=Cloudy; 266=Cloudy; 267=Cloudy;

TEMPUS

Dealer is ordered to pay UK investors

THE Securities and Investments Board has obtained a High Court order requiring Vandersteen Associates, a Belgian futures dealer, to pay more than £214,000 into court for British investors.

The SIB also won a permanent injunction, restraining Vandersteen, which formerly operated without authorisation under the Financial Services Act, from carrying on investment business. It is also banned from "cold-calling" — making unsolicited calls — and issuing unauthorized investment advertisements in England and Wales.

SIB first obtained interim injunctions against Vandersteen in February.

Imperial drop

Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co, the South African food company, saw pre-tax profits fall from R33.6 million to R20.4 million (24.6 million) in the six months to end-March. Earnings per share fell from 90.8 to 63.8 cents. The interim dividend is reduced from 18 to 14 cents.

EIT pays more

English and International Trust reported pre-tax revenue of £3.44 million (£1.90 million) for the year to April 4. Earnings per share climbed from 2.75p to 3.03p. There is a final dividend of 2.2p, making 3p (2.7p).

Borrie survey

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, has commissioned a nationwide survey of 2,500 public houses to establish purchasing patterns of beer, wines, spirits and soft drinks.

Lloyds offer

Students and student nurses are being offered larger interest-free overdrafts by Lloyds Bank.

Mecca sale

Mecca Leisure Group has put its Character Hotels chain up for sale. A decision on the purchaser is expected to be made by June 25.

Barclays move

Barclays Bank is combining its commercial paper operations in the US into a new company, Barclays US Funding.

Look East for platinum strength

PLATINUM is more precious than gold, and the respective investment vehicles more attractive, in the long-term, than their yellow cousins.

The latest authoritative review of the industry by Johnson Matthey, the precious metals group, suggests that 1990 will turn out to be the sixth successive year in which world demand outstrips supply (in 1989, the short-fall factor was 90,000 oz, down from 400,000 oz, in 1988)

though the price range for 1990 is likely to be no more exciting than between \$470 and \$520 an ounce.

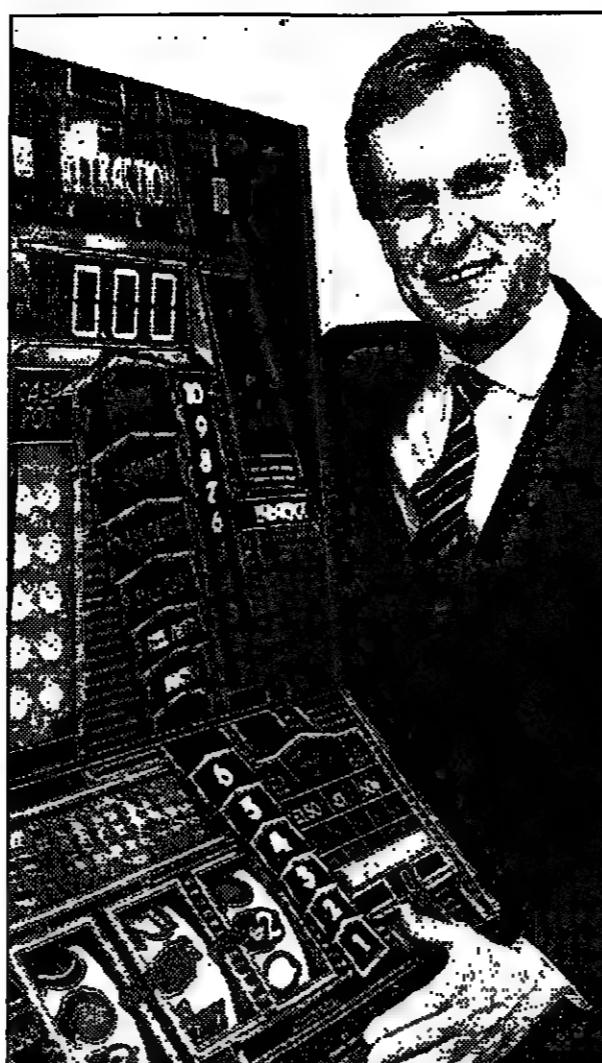
The investment fundamentals are, however, somewhat offset by fears that investment demand — the incidence of which can really put zip into the market, and in turn the shares — cannot be relied on in 1990 to the same extent as in previous years.

Western-world investment demand, largely generated from Japan, in the "small" category fell from 330,000 oz to 130,000 oz last year, and within the "large" category from 300,000 oz to 30,000 oz. Platinum watchers will therefore have to look East with one eye to monitor Yen currency movements and Japanese buying habits for the real lead in 1990. With the other eye, they must look towards South Africa, where suggestions about possible nationalization of parts of the mining industry made by Mr Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress still dislodge investors.

However, Rustenburg and Impala remain the more obvious platinum investments in the sector on prospective dividend yields of 5.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Platinum candidates should also include Johnson Matthey.

Pre-interest profits from machines in Britain jumped from £1.4 million to £6 million in the half-year to March, accounting for all the 140 per cent growth from £3.34 million to £8 million.

Whether earnings per share would have grown by the target 25 per cent to 2.36p had Kunick not capitalized £1.3 million of interest — com-



Interim jump: Russell Smith, chairman of Kunick

pared with £1.8 million in the whole of last year — is a moot point.

But the shares, up 2p at 58 1/2p, are not particularly expensive on a prospective p/e ratio of under 10 with brokers expecting profits of £20.6 million and earnings of 6.1p in the full year.

MIMEC

ANOTHER property development company has fallen from grace. Merchant Manufactory Estate Company's descent has been steeper due to its former management's idea of counting

money — and spending it — before it reached the bank.

The problem centred on the Coles Lock scheme in Surrey. MIMEC accounted for a £1.2 million profit from the sale of 35 of its 43 flats, in 1988. The snag was only three had been built, the others had only exchanged contracts.

A year later, many are still incomplete, and the company has been forced to take a £90,000 write-off in its 1989 figures. MIMEC's new management has since sacked the main contractor.

Elsewhere, the company is weighed down by the dozen development sites it bought in late 1988, at the top of the residential market. Only three — mainly old warehouses for conversion into flats — are under development. 68 flats lie unsold, along with eight idle developments, while interest charges mount.

This has produced a 1989 loss of £3.36 million, against a £3.13 million pre-tax profit. The provision for Coles Lock, a £2.1 million general write-down and a £500,000 loss on a property in Dublin, have all been rolled into an exceptional charge of £3.75 million. Predictably, the final dividend (2p in 1988) has evaporated.

MIMEC's main investors, Messrs Simon and Peter Southall, axed the board when the problems came to light and have stepped in themselves as chairman and managing director. At least they have faith in MIMEC, as they have doubled their stake to 26 per cent.

MIMEC's most worrying behaviour is a refusal to state the company's debts until the annual report is published. These could force it into refinancing. The shares are 15p, compared to the 1988 offer price of 93p, but remain distinctly speculative.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

THF close to £400m Crest hotels purchase

TRUSTHOUSE Forte is close to finalizing the estimated £400 million purchase of Crest, the 47-strong hotel chain, from Bass, the brewer, which put the group on the market at the end of February to concentrate on its Holiday Inns chain. Neither side would comment on suggestions that a deal was imminent, but City sources suggest it could come as early as this week.

Crest fits neatly with Posthouse, THF's chain of 39 hotels. Both are in the middle of the market and mainly located in Britain, but with virtually no geographical overlap because of an earlier policy of avoiding head-on competition. They would have just 1 per cent of the British hotel market after merger.

Freshfields in Frankfurt

FRESHFIELDS, the solicitors, are opening an office in Frankfurt, West Germany, staffed by German, English and French lawyers. The firm already has offices in Paris and Brussels. Dr Peter Opitz, a former banker, has been appointed the senior German lawyer. Managing partner will be Mr Julian Francis, a corporate finance partner in the London office.

£4.4m Coats disposal

COATS Viyella, the textiles group, has disposed of the energy equipment and special projects division of its Hermite Precision Engineering subsidiary to a management buy-out partner for a total of £4.4 million.

The assets were bought by Noblemans, a company formed by the management of Hermite with the assistance of the Birmingham office of Lloyds Development Capital, with Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte acting as lead adviser to the management team from its Nottingham and Leeds offices. Of the total consideration, £3.9 million is payable on completion.

British Gas regions split

THE most significant change in the running of British Gas for more than 25 years has been published by Mr Robert Evans, chairman, involving the division of the company's 12 regions into 94 districts. General managers will be appointed to look after up to 250,000 consumers in each district. The changes will be phased in over the next 18 months.

Novalal steps up research

NOVALAL, the tree-cloning company that joined the USM in February, is acquiring for £400,000 the equipment and lease on one of Britain's most advanced plant development laboratories, at Silwood Park, Ascot, from BP Nutrition. It will be the focal point for Novalal's research in its three core technologies, plant tissue culture, continuous fermentation of plant cell suspension cultures and biotransformations.

Novalal also said that it is to conduct in-vitro trials on anticancer uses of indolizidine alkaloids — a group of compounds including castanospermine — with Professor Pierre Guilleou, of St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.

EC directive may end 'green card' for drivers

From Peter Gaillard, Brussels

THE "green card", used by motorists travelling in other European Community countries, may no longer be a requirement after trade ministers yesterday approved the EC's third directive on motor insurance liability.

The directive confirms that EC policies must provide third party cover in the event of an accident anywhere in the community.

At present, a green card is

still needed to extend comprehensive cover on the Continent.

The directive now requires insurers to provide third party cover anywhere in the EC.

British officials impatiently await more radical proposals, promised for later this year, which they hope will sweep existing directives away and offer a single licence allowing insurers to sell motor policies anywhere in the EC.

Philips chairman resigns

By Our European Business Correspondent

THE chairman of Philips, Mr Cor van der Klugt, has resigned after the collapse in first-quarter profits announced less than two weeks ago.

He will be succeeded by Mr Jan Timmer, formerly head of Polygram, Philips's record subsidiary, which he floated on the market last December.

Mr van der Klugt's resignation was prompted by bad first-quarter profits, down to Ff16 million (£2 million) from Ff223 million (£72 million),

and particularly the fact that they came as a surprise to the senior management itself.

Mr Wisse Dekker, chairman of the supervisory board, said: "Confidence in Philips has been damaged. That's the worst thing that can happen to a company. Drastic measures are needed to restore confidence."

Mr van der Klugt, aged 63, was due to retire next year.

Soviet payments coming through after complaints

THE Soviet authorities are working to solve the problem of tardy payment for goods which has given rise to complaints from Western exporters, according to Lord Trefgarne, the Trade Minister.

"I'm glad to say payments are now coming through," he said at the London launch of a British exhibition to be held in Kiev next month.

British ministers had raised about a dozen companies' complaints with the Soviet authorities, he added, and these were being resolved.

Lord Trefgarne said: "There are signs that the Soviet Union has been conscious of the problem and is working to put it right."

British government officials said the problem appeared to be largely administrative, as the central Soviet authorities had devolved responsibility for foreign trade to foreign trade groups and companies.

Some foreign trade bodies are seeking to delay payment.

Administrative changes and the parallel reorganization of the Soviet government structure were causing uncertainty and confusion among Western businessmen, Lord Trefgarne said.

Lord Trefgarne dismissed a Japanese estimate that those Soviet payments to Japanese firms more than three months overdue totalled more than \$500 million. The amounts of money involved were relatively small, he said, but declined to quantify them.

He also ruled out a joint approach by Western creditor countries to put pressure on Moscow. However, the matter was probably being looked at by international trade bodies such as the Berne Union of export credit insurers.

At present, a green card is

Turning point for Germany as Daimler-Benz blossoms

By Wolfgang Münchau
European Business Correspondent

IN THE days of Detroit domination, what was good for General Motors was good for the United States, or so the saying goes. The same now appears to hold true for Daimler-Benz and West Germany.

Few companies and their chief executives can match the pre-eminence of Daimler-Benz, West Germany's flagship conglomerate, and Herr Edzard Reuter, its chief executive.

Herr Reuter, like many German bankers and finance directors, is on the verge of shedding Angst.

German Angst, in a financial sense, was, for example, expressed in the 60-year-old ban on futures trading until the end of last year.

But with the prospect of monetary union and reunification, a good deal of optimism has returned and so too, it appears, has the long-lost concept of "future."

Future Angst may also have been the reason behind West Germany's high propensity to save — for when things get bad — and its companies' cautious methods of accounting, as evidenced by unusually large hidden reserves — for when things get really bad. Today, things are looking really bad.

In the early- to mid-1980s, when Herr Reuter was Daimler-Benz's finance director, he made a habit of accumulating massive hidden reserves.

This created an image of slow and steady growth, when in fact, growth was advancing at a rather more substantial rate for most of the decade.

But now the situation is different. The company's annual results, due today, will show the strongest rise in net



Edzard Reuter: ready to shed West German Angst

profits ever witnessed in West German corporate history.

Net earnings are expected to rise to almost DM7 billion (E2.5 billion), after DM1.7 billion last time, as a result of a most extraordinary item. But operating profits are expected to fall.

The extraordinary credit consists of a revaluation of pension liabilities and depreciation write-offs to the tune of about DM5 billion.

Daimler-Benz says this will only bring it in line with international practice before the planned listing of its shares in London and Tokyo.

While few would argue that the change of accounting prac-

tic is worrying, it nevertheless gives an indication of some of the strains facing the company.

Mercedes-Benz, the car and truck maker and the company's largest and most profitable subsidiary, is expected to have suffered a fall in operating profits from DM1.4 billion in 1988 to less than DM1 billion last year.

This follows increasing pressure in the US from a move up-market by the Japanese and a fall in the dollar. There were also problems in the West German domestic market and lower sales of diesel cars. Last year, the company was criticized over

its take-over of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the aircraft manufacturer, which is not expected to contribute to profits for some time.

Although Deutsche Airbus wants the European aircraft consortium to operate profitably, Airbus's change of status into a public limited company remains many years away — even if the so far reluctant French partners begin to co-operate.

AEG, Daimler-Benz's struggling electronics subsidiary, is not making profits either. There is additional uncertainty over the recent \$1.15 billion lawsuit filed by General Electric of the United States against Daimler over its alliance with United Technologies, one of GE's competitors.

This alliance allegedly contravenes an agreement between Daimler's MTU subsidiary and GE over the development of high-thrust aero engines.

With all these problems, it is paramount that Mercedes-Benz, Daimler's core business, continues to grow, which would allow Daimler's diversifications to be digestible and justified, if only in the long term.

But there are fears that the company, keen to play at the top of the world's premier corporate league, may have grown too fast.

But then, of course, if things are bad for Daimler, they may be bad for Germany as a whole.

The country is also in something of a takeover mood, and about to review its national accounts, thereby exhibiting the "un-German" values of corporate machismo, risk-taking, diversification and growth for the sake of it.

BANK OF SCOTLAND
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

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50 - 50

Gloom deepens as receivers move in at building firms

By Angela Mackay

GLOOM permeated the housing sector after lenders called in receivers at Federated Housing and Stanley Miller Holdings.

Federated, a specialist builder for the first-time home buyer, based in Kent and Surrey, lost a month-long battle to sort out its finances when Barclays Bank refused to support the group. Spicer & Oppenheim has been appointed administrative receiver.

Mr Nick Lyle, the receiver, said the company had total debts of just more than £20 million. He said there had been some inquiries from purchasers interested in buy-

ing assets. A main cause of Federated's problem was the company's joint venture with McAlpine to build 200 houses at Cheam, Surrey. It is likely that McAlpine will be forced to assume responsibility for the project under the terms of the agreement. Federated houses were suspended at £1.2 million last month.

Stanley Miller, the building contractor based in Newcastle, had receivers appointed late yesterday, hours after Mr Harry Midgley, the managing director, issued an optimistic statement about the sale of the business to two parties.

A group of banks, led by National Westminster, appointed Ernst & Young as receiver after negotiations to

sell the business broke down. Miller's shares were suspended this month at 20p. They fell sharply from 20p after a profits warning was issued in January.

Meanwhile, Merchant Manufactory Estate Company, a USM-quoted property developer, reported a loss of £3.36 million for 1989, against a pre-tax profit of £3.3 million the year before. The company, previously run by Mr Paul de Savary, admitted to "judgmental errors" in its previous accounting methods which had inflated profits by £1.2 million from unsold flats.

Mr de Savary, half-brother of Mr Peter de Savary, the entrepreneur, resigned from MMEC in November. The

Tempus, page 26

SIB gives details of payouts on failures

By Lindsay Cook
Family Money Editor

THE Securities and Investments Board has published details of what compensation bills insurance companies and building societies could face when they join the investors' compensation scheme.

The insurance companies

and other members of the Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organization will pay compensation in the event of a failure of one of their own members up to £27 million.

An insurance policy has been

taken out by the scheme to cover any investment losses over £25 million so other

regulators will never have to

pay out for Lautro members.

However, Lautro members would have to pay up 28 per cent of any losses above other regulatory organizations' compensation limits. Should a company regulated by SIB or the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers fail, taking more than £5 million of investors' money with it, then Lautro and other regulators would be called upon.

Lautro members would pay

28 per cent of the loss between £5 million and £25 million.

Members of the Financial

Intermediaries, Managers and

Brokers Regulatory Association

would foot the first £19

million of members' losses

and pay 20 per cent towards

other losses.

The Investment Management Regulatory Organization would pay up to £18 million and 18 per cent of outside losses. The Securities Association will pay the first £46 million and 47 per cent.

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STOCK MARKET

Index rides crest of a wave to surge through 2,200 points

TWO waves of excitement from across the Atlantic sent shares in London strongly higher.

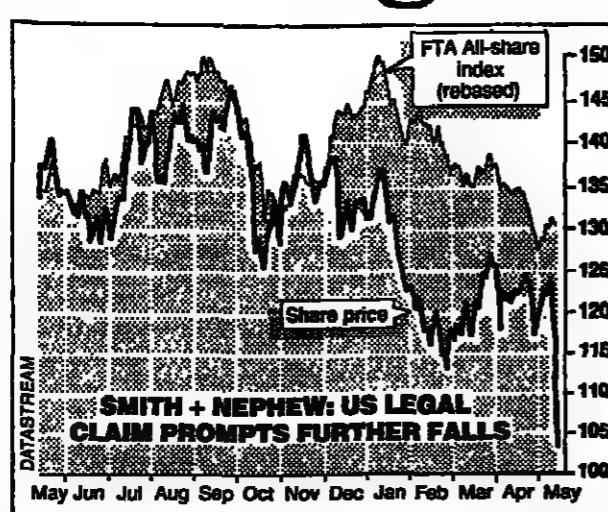
Dealers returning from the weekend break had their first chance to respond to Friday's 63-point rise on Wall Street. With yesterday's trading in Tokyo almost matching Wall Street's Friday gain, London had only one way to go - up.

The FT-SE index opened 28 points higher, breaking through the 2,200 level and stayed there as the market ignored figures showing that retail sales had grown by 1 per cent in April. But, just as the rally seemed to be running out of steam, Wall Street opened higher again.

A late surge saw the FT-SE 100 index moving strongly ahead again to close 38.6 points up at 2,214.5. The FT 30 closed 24.7 points up at 1,733.

With the factors behind the rally international in nature rather than domestic, it was the leading international companies which were the main beneficiaries.

A strong futures index was given much of the credit for the buoyancy of the market. Since the local authority elections on May 3, the FT-SE has put on almost 80 points and market-makers are now looking to cover positions. The June FT-SE 100 index future was trading at about 2,250 - a healthy premium to the real index. Actual buying remained light with dealing



SMITH + NEPHEW: US LEGAL CLAIM PROMPTS FURTHER FALLS

May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May

volume reaching only 375.1 million shares.

Among the leaders benefiting were ICI, up 20p at £1.37, Glaxo, up 22p at £2.41, and Wellcome, which closed 9p better at 657p. Unilever put on 20p to 667p.

Heading the other way were the shares in the Smith & Nephew healthcare group. They have been out of favour for some time, a trend which last week's first-quarter results did little to reverse as forecasts continue to be downgraded.

The company admitted last week that a damages claim was pending in America, but yesterday's news that an American court had awarded damages of \$83 million against its subsidiary, Smith & Nephew Richards, sent the shares sliding once again.

They closed 54p lower at 106p.



Robinson: US damages

Brokers are reluctant to put the company back on the buy list until the full extent of the case is known, but Smith & Nephew's wide range of healthcare brand names should soon start

Shares in Laura Ashley, the retailer, were back in vogue yesterday, rising 5p to 62p. The rise reflected indications by Sir Bernard Ashley, the chairman, who controls 70 per cent of the ordinary capita, that he might be receptive to a joint venture or even a takeover.

Although the company believes that the Californian court's finding represents a gross miscarriage of justice, Mr Eric Kinder, the new chairman, and Mr John Robinson, the chief executive,

led by better-than-expected results from Marks & Spencer, the retail sector managed to shrug off the news that retail sales rose by 1 per cent in April. On another day, the figures might have been taken as an indication that Chancellor John Major's battle to curb spending was not yet won.

Marks and Spencer put on 4p to 202.4p on the news that pre-tax profits in the year to March had grown by more than 14 per cent to £604.2 million, encouragingly ahead of expectations of between £590 million and £595 million.

Body Shop rose 16p to 46p, while Burtons, a strong market on Friday, gained a further 3p to 165p. Analysts

are looking for between £200 million and £210 million when the company reports this year. Ratners rose 4p to 223p.

Followers of Mr Asil Nadir's Polly Peck International liked the look of a deal that saw the group recover £141.5 million of the £557 million it spent on acquiring Del Monte's fresh fruit operations. Nine refrigerated cargo ships are being sold to a consortium of Norwegian companies. Polly Peck's shares rose 13p to 419p.

Eurotunnel's shares shed 25p to 530p on confirmation that it would be issuing up to 392 million shares before the end of the year as part of its £2.5 billion restructuring plan.

The warrants slipped 2p to 36p. BT, where the Prudential now owns 4 per cent, rose 10p to 397p.

In the construction and property sectors, it was also a day for shrugging off bad news. News that both Federated Housing, suspended at 5p, and Stanley Miller, suspended at 20p, had been forced into receivership may well have started another round of price markdowns.

In the event it did not, an indication of just how far both sectors have fallen already. Among the housebuilders, Berkeley Group stood out again with another 7p rise to 160p. The increase means the shares have now put on 14p in two trading days.

Matthew Bond

Holmes up to £3.6m at half time

By Jeremy Andrews

HOLMES & Marchant, the acquisitive design consultant which recently considered - and abandoned - bids for Charles Barker and Addison Consultancy, has turned in pre-tax profits 14 per cent higher at £3.64 million for the six months to March.

Holmes made only two acquisitions in the last 20 months and turnover rose by just 3 per cent to £30.7 million. The group's shares rose 13p to 419p.

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In the construction and

Acquisitions help TMD rise 58% to interim £1.7m

By Philip Pangalos

PRE-TAX profits at TMD Advertising Holdings, the media planning and buying group, rose 58 per cent to £1.74 million in the six months to end-February.

Mr David Reich, the chairman, said about 70 per cent of the improvement in profits was due to acquisitions, with the remainder organic.

Group turnover was up by 43 per cent at £94.5 million. Earnings per share rose 20 per cent to 12.5p, and the interim dividend is improved to 1.5p (1.5p).

Mr Reich said the company's performance serves to underline the growing strength of the media advertising market. He said it is especially

meaningful when viewed against the background of an unstable British economy.

Mr Reich added that the continued strength of the group's largest company, TMD Advertising, which had a good first six months, had been backed up by some exciting contributions from the other four companies in the group.

Mr Reich concluded that the company is "benefiting from the downturn in the economy as more and more advertisers are attracted by the value for money performance of the group's companies offer."

The shares eased 7p to 281p.

WORLD MARKETS

Nikkei surges ahead again

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

SPURRED by the strengthening yen and a growing feeling among both brokers and investors that the worst is probably over for the Japanese stock market, Tokyo share prices climbed sharply once again.

The Nikkei index matched Friday's 531-point gain with another rise of 530.51 points to end the day at 32,042.65.

The weakening dollar, which dopped a further 70.80 to close at Y153.33, has lessened fears of another jump

do not have to worry about losing money on the exchange rate. More and more brokers' analysts have switched from being bearish to being bullish about the Nikkei.

But having slumped swiftly at the beginning of the year, some feel that the market is now rebounding too quickly.

However, orders from investors who are ready to buy every time the market dips should continue to provide the market with a firm under tone.

Blue chips in Sydney lifted by US rally

From Joe Joseph, Sydney

THE All-Ordinaries index jumped 32.6 points or 2.2 per cent, to 1,517.2 - its high for the day. The market achieved its largest single-day rise in more than two years to break through the technically important 1,500 level, lifted by the rally on Wall Street on Friday.

The rally was confined almost entirely to leading blue chips, with the All-Industrials index soaring 56.3 to 2,351.8.

● Hong Kong - The Hang Seng index closed 15.98 higher at 2,976.44. The broader-based Hong Kong index rose 10.72 to 1,955.99.

● Frankfurt - The DAX index fell 14.70 points, or 0.8 per cent, to 1,866.33. (Reuters)

Profit-taking pulled blue chips back after the Dow average rose above its record closing level of 2,810.00. (Reuters)

Profit-taking trims Dow

From Joe Joseph, New York

THE Dow Jones Industrial average was up 6.75 points at 2,808.33 in early trading after briefly rising to 2,812.00.

May 14 May 11 May 14 May 11 May 14 May 11

Monday Close Monday Close Monday Close

Alpen Life 70% 70% 66% 66% 66% 66%

Amersham 18% 18% 27% 27% 27% 27%

Art Prods 84% 84% 48% 48% 48% 48%

Avon 22% 22% 22% 22% 22% 22%

Alcan Al 22% 22% 22% 22% 22% 22%

Alcoa Board 34% 34% 25% 25% 25% 25%

Alcoa Corp 22% 22% 22% 22% 22% 22%

Alcoa Ind 22% 22% 22% 22% 22% 22%

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Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your daily share price movements on this page only. Add them up give you your overall total and check it against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

Strong technical advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end May 25. Contango day May 29. Settlement day June 4. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 26).

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Scot & N.	Breweries	
2	Flitron (aa)	Industrials E-K	
3	STC (aa)	Electricals	
4	Braunhause	Industrials A-D	
5	Whitbread 'A' (aa)	Breweries	
6	Europcar	Industrials E-K	
7	Hammeron	Property	
8	Cable Wireless (aa)	Electricals	
9	Barclays (aa)	Banks, Discount	
10	Charter Cons	Industrials A-D	
11	Aus New Z.	Banks, Discount	
12	THORN EMI (aa)	Electricals	
13	BAT (aa)	Tobaccos	
14	EMAP	Newspapers, Pub	
15	Cookson (aa)	Industrials A-D	
16	Nat West (aa)	Banks, Discount	
17	Heywood Williams	Building, Roads	
18	Berkeley Gp	Building, Roads	
19	Rohrman 'B' (aa)	Tobaccos	
20	Reed Int (aa)	Newspapers, Pub	
21	GEC (aa)	Electricals	
22	British Gas (aa)	Oil/Gas	
23	Gascoyne	Industrials E-K	
24	Tralair H (aa)	Industrials S-Z	
25	Ultramar (aa)	Oil/Gas	
26	Klewarson Benson	Banks, Discount	
27	Nu-Swift	Industrials L-P	
28	Wessex Water	Water	
29	Calor Gp	Oil/Gas	
30	Johnston	Industrials E-K	
31	Taylor Woodrow (aa)	Building, Roads	
32	Ladbrokes (aa)	Hotels, Casinos	
33	Sens Gp	Electricals	
34	Caledonia	Paper, Print, Adv	
35	Love Group	Paper, Print, Adv	
36	Grovehead Sec	Industrials E-K	
37	P & O D (aa)	Transport	
38	Delta	Electricals	
39	Mitsi	Electricals	
40	Boots (aa)	Industrials A-D	
41	Unitech	Electricals	
42	BET Ord (aa)	Industrials A-D	
43	Mowden (John)	Building, Roads	
44	Westpac	Banks, Discount	
45	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily News	

Please take into account any minus signs

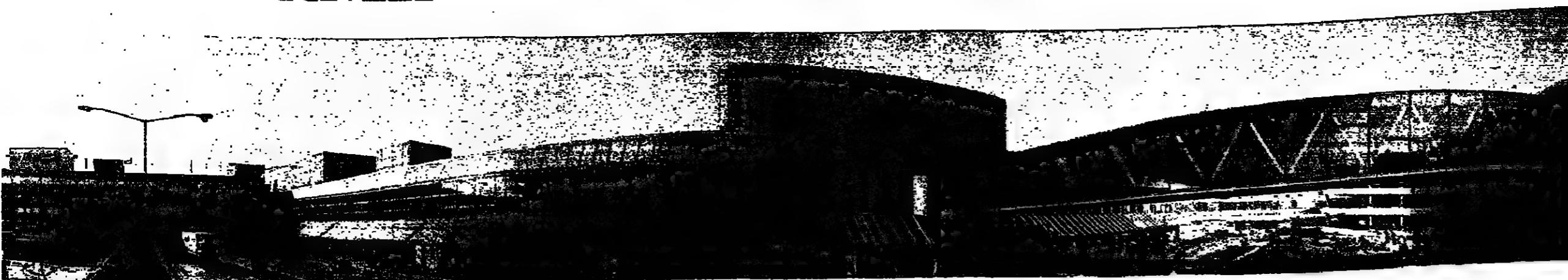
Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
WED	TUE	MON	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON

The £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won yesterday by Mr Darryl Pooley, of Deepcut in Surrey.

BRITISH FUNDS						
High	Low	Stock	Int.	Open	Buy	Red
			only	year	year	year

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
High	Low	Stock	Int.	Open	Buy	Red
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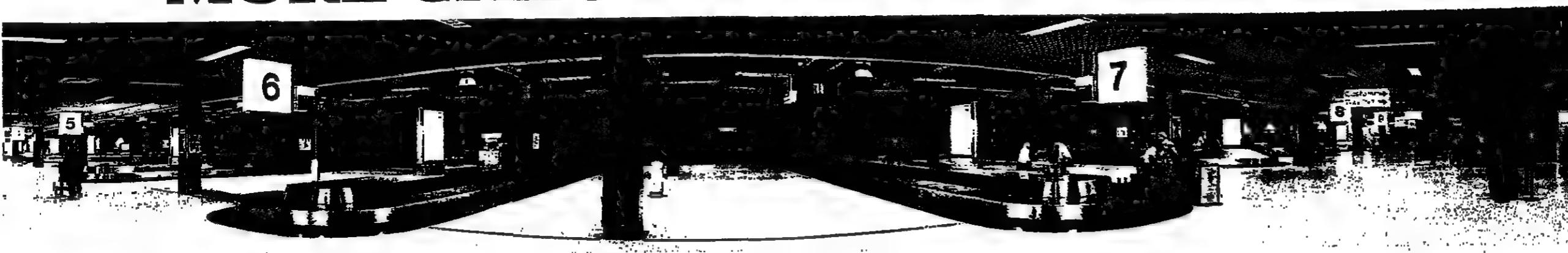
TERMINAL THREE...REBORN



MORE STYLE



MORE CHECK-INS



MORE CHECK-OUTS



MORE SPACE



MORE INVESTMENT



MORE EXPERIENCE

Heathrow's Terminal 3 has been transformed. For the last four years work has been going on behind the scenes and while over six million passengers per annum used the terminal during this project, few were aware of what was happening. Now, everyone will appreciate the difference.

We have spent £110 million enlarging the terminal and creating a spacious new environment to give you a better standard of service. There are more check-in desks, a brand new computerised baggage handling system and a larger baggage reclaim hall to help speed your journey.

You can visit Europe's largest Duty and Tax Free store, browse among a range of quality shops or relax in calm, comfortable surroundings.

All this has been achieved without closing the terminal. In fact it has been one of the most sophisticated projects ever attempted on a building as complex as Terminal 3.

We at BAA have the experience and commitment to build Britain's airports for the future. And, as the reborn Terminal 3 shows, to keep them ahead of their competitors.

B.A.A.

Heathrow

The World's Premier International Airport

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Not just cosmetic changes to an old, faithful system

The complex refurbishment was in four stages to minimize some of the disruptions

The most complex and challenging development within the new Terminal 3 was extending the departures building by 8,900 square metres, to make it a third as big again.

Keeping the six million passengers a year flowing through the area while workmen ripped out the old and installed the new was an engineering and organizational problem of mind-bending proportions (Harvey Elliott writes).

The project was split into four phases to ease some of the complexities. The first phase involved rebuilding the northern end of the departures hall and extending the southern end to provide modern check-in facilities in two areas, known as *cuis-de-sac* while leaving the other three available for use.

As the new desks were installed, so too was a new baggage system, with stairs and lifts. The Duty and Tax

lounge and seating areas. Now the bright, modern area has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems, equipped with the world's first optical character recognition (OCR), fully automated baggage sorting system.

With the new system, each item of baggage is tagged at check-in with a coded label and placed on a conveyor belt taking it past a video camera. The camera's search for the special label and the scanned information is read automatically by a computer which operates a sophisticated system of pushers to direct the bag to one of eight collection belts in each loading area.

The equipment is capable of handling up to 60 items per minute for each baggage line, in addition to improving the accuracy of baggage sorting and, therefore, ending the problem of passengers occasionally arriving in one city while their bags are in another.

Phase four involved finishing off the last of the five *cuis-de-sac* and completely refurbishing the transfer



Hi-tech Heathrow Terminal 3 has 134 sophisticated check-in desks and five purpose-built departure baggage systems.

free shop was extended, new toilets provided, baby care rooms created, and facilities for the disabled introduced throughout the building.

Phase two moved on to a third check-in area, produced additional seating and flight departures information boards together with new restaurants and bars.

Phase three concentrated on a fourth check-in area, again by providing hi-tech desks, toilets and baby care facilities.

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large areas of the first floor in the departures building to give an added feeling of space in what used to be a very cramped area with low ceilings. This has been achieved by the use of toughened, bullet-proof glass and by relocating specific high-risk areas away from those parts of the floor overlooked by balconies.

One important method of recovering some of the £110 million invested in the new building is through concessions for retail outlets, bars, restaurants and duty-free sales.

As well as two money-changing bureaux, there are clothing shops, a drugstore, bookstore and, in the departures area, a Harrods food hall.

With the ever-present threat of terrorist attack, the standard of security in the terminal buildings had to be high. An original design intention of D.Y. Davies Associates was to open up and remove

the most up to date electronic hand baggage security checks have also been installed, and airlines and the Department of Transport are co-operating in developing the best method of checking all hold baggage.

9.30pm hours every day of the year.

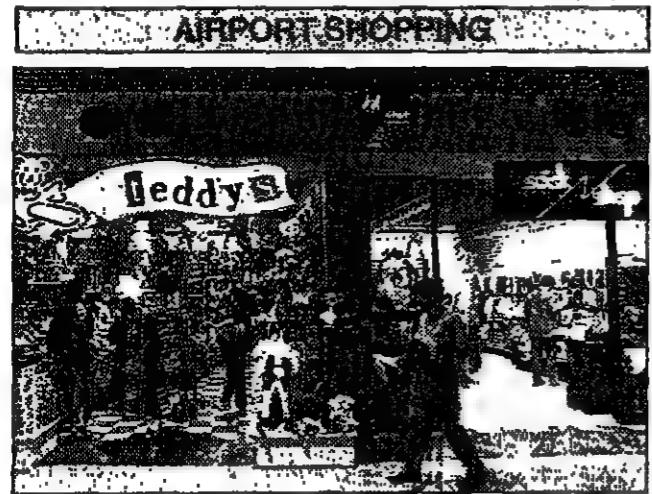
Landside, there are now bars, caffs, self-service restaurants and a carvery, while once through the new passport and security control areas the Tax and Duty Free shop — extended from 780 square metres to 1,830 square metres — is now the largest in Europe.

The redesigned departure lounge includes improved seating areas, new toilet facilities with showers and first-class lounges for individual air passengers to pamper their best paying customers.

After design work began in earnest in 1983, hundreds of different fabrics were studied for the seats. Hard-wearing, neutral-coloured carpets were introduced to create a relaxed atmosphere in what is often one of the most stressful areas for passengers awaiting flights.

With air travel set to double within the next 12 years, almost everyone in the aviation industry is worried that the infrastructure will simply not be available to handle the vast increase in passengers.

But at least the six million passengers a year who fly from Terminal 3 on the 30 airlines providing direct flights to more than 75 international destinations, will not be able to complain about the efficiency of their short journey from the door of the departures terminal to their aircraft, nor about the facilities they will find in the refurbished departures building.



Final fling: long-haul passengers have time to shop

Last-stop shop steps up the earning power

BRITISH airports generally get half their annual income from aircraft landing and handling charges, and the other half from commercial activities, such as duty and tax-free shops, catering, currency exchanges, car-hire, advertising sites and car parks.

With airlines kicking against proposals to raise landing charges, the trend is for the commercial side to play an increasingly important role in the financial health of airports, and the refurbished Terminal 3 will make a significant contribution to this trend (writes Arthur Reed).

Planned into the new layout is a glittering array of boutiques, restaurants, bars, mostly up-market in their appearance and the goods which they offer, and all primed to try to extract the remaining pounds from the pockets and handbags of travellers.

'The terminal has what the airport operators say is the largest tax and duty-free shop in Europe.'

Before deciding on the types of shopping and other commercial facilities which it would provide in the new Terminal 3, Heathrow Airport Ltd surveyed the social profile of the passengers, on the basis that different races react in different ways when faced with the lure of duty-free goods (the Japanese are reckoned to be the biggest spenders; the British the smallest).

The fact that the terminal deals almost exclusively with long-distance flights, for which passengers tend to report far earlier than for the short/medium-haul flights, which depart from Terminals 1 and 2, meant that most travellers had more time to kill before their flights.

The need was, therefore, for plenty of room in which to circulate. This was built in, but is already under pressure during the peak times of activity at Terminal 3. Unlike the short-haul terminals, which are busy throughout the day, Terminal 3 is what Heathrow Airport Ltd terms "peaky", with a major inflow of passengers as the wide-bodied jets arrive between 8am and 11am after long, overnight flights, and the major outflow starting late in the morning as those airliners are turned round, and begin their journeys back down the routes.

Shops in The Boulevard, a long mall on the first floor of the departures building, are open between 7.30am and 9.30pm every day. This

facility is on the landside of departures — that is, before passport control and security screening — and is open to all travellers and the meeters and greeters (there are often as many as 10 of the latter to each arriving passenger in Terminal 3). In addition to shops, The Boulevard has a bank and a pharmacy.

Airside — the other side of passport control and security — the terminal has what the airport operators claim is the largest tax and duty-free shop in Europe, with products ranging from champagne to brandy, from cameras to pearls, from cigars to cosmetics, at prices claimed, but disputed, to be less than those in the average British high street.

The duty-free shop should

be a long-term, high-revenue producer for the airport's balance sheet.

Sinceby far the

largest proportion

of services from

Terminal 3 are

inter-

continental,

they will not be

affected by the

ban on

duty-

free sales within

the European

Community

— as will be the case

in Terminals 1 and 2.

Heathrow Airport Ltd has

already gone a long way

towards providing non-duty-free concessions against the day when duty-free income is severely cropped.

Nor is the inner man or

woman forgotten in Terminal 3, with eight restaurants and bars. The most sumptuous of these is the Carvery, offering traditional British fare, and with a comprehensive wine list.

Then there is the Cricketer's, with self-service from a pasta and pizza bar, the West End buffet/burger bar, the attractions of which are advertised as including, "the great English breakfast", the Fresh Approach/Cheers bar, with hot and cold continental dishes, the Orangery, offering cold snacks and a full range of beverages, and the Sushi, which, as its name indicates, offers Japanese-style food, prepared by the flight caterers to Japan Air Lines, and British Airways' Concorde.

There are two other bars,

the Raffles in the departures

building, and the Pavilion, in

arrivals.

Also in the arrivals area is

an array of lifelines for the

jet-lagged visitor to Britain —

airport and airline

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buffet is open 24 hours a day.

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4/ HEATHROW: TERMINAL 3

FOCUS

Regardless of an airline's size, each demands top-quality facilities, writes Harvey Elliott

Big and small want the best

Of the 30 airlines which operate from Terminal 3, 28 are national flag carriers. They serve 75 destinations, in every continent, with about 3,000 people arriving and departing at peak times. They range in size from the big, such as Qantas, Singapore or Pan Am, to the tiny, such as Air Mauritius or Ghana Airways.

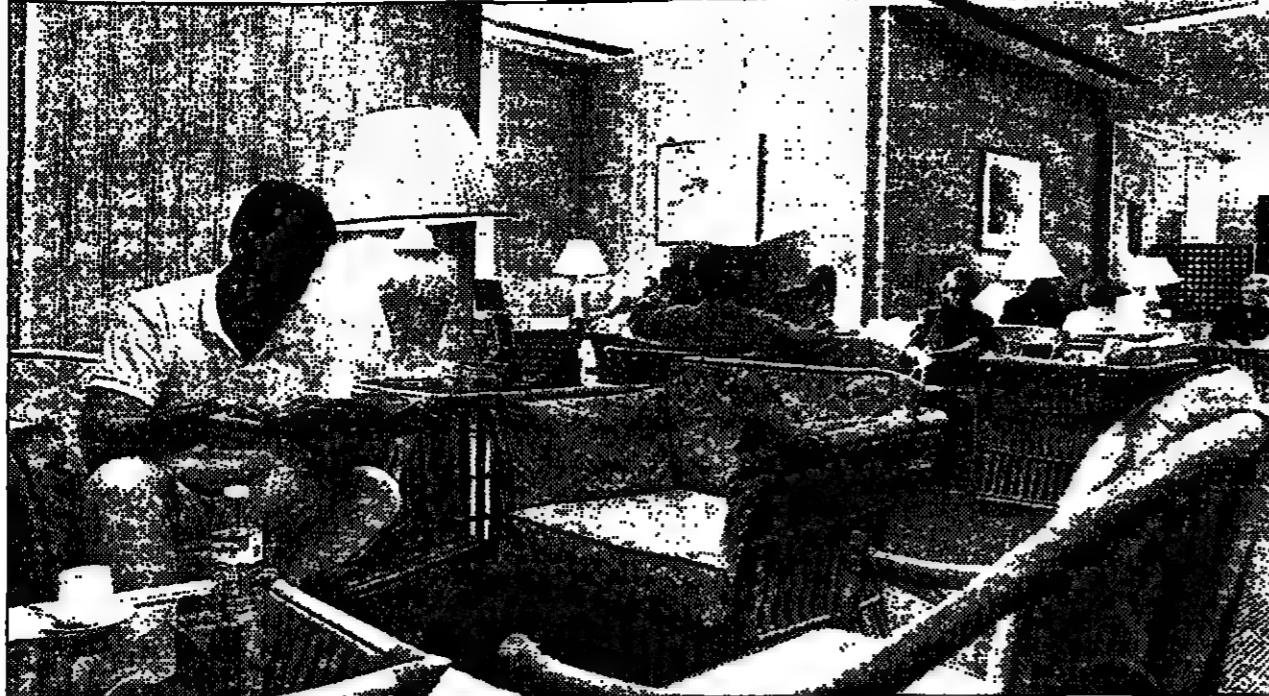
Whatever their size, the airlines expect the terminal to provide the best facilities for their passengers, including space for the meeters and greeters, car parking, coach and train services.

They keep an eye on developments through the Airline Operators' Committee, which was set up to voice their concerns and to try ensure that BAA puts their interests first.

Naturally, they were somewhat concerned when they heard that Terminal 3 was to be refurbished, and feared that the services would be jeopardized, at least temporarily. They held an almost endless series of meetings to coordinate the project with BAA, the design consultants and the builders to ensure that they suffered as little as possible during the construction work.

During the past four years they have put up with temporary arrangements and the noise of drilling and hammering, but not one of their flights has had to be cancelled as a result of the disruption, and somehow six million passengers a year have been able to flow through the terminal, and 12 million friends and relations have been able to meet and wave goodbye. Now they are ready to take advantage of the completed work with its 134 check-in desks equipped with the latest technology, five new departures baggage systems with a automated sorted system capable of handling 60 items a minute for each baggage line, and facilities for the stringent security checks which are now an integral part of airline operations.

Every airline operating a long-haul service is seeking the most advantageous and popular take off and landing "slot" for its passengers. Ideally, airlines like to get them on board some time in the evening, give them dinner and then turn the lights out while they either sleep or watch the in-flight film. This can then be followed by a few



Lounge luxury: Terminal 3's TWA Ambassador Lounge. Heathrow's busiest day recorded 1,160 aircraft movements

hours of rest, followed by breakfast and preparation for landing early in the morning. This means, however, that all transatlantic services aim to arrive at Heathrow at about the same time, putting enormous pressure for a few hours on air traffic control – particularly over the Atlantic approach to Scotland – and the airport's runways and terminals.

Between about 6.30 and 9.00am, the terminal's 3,000 staff have to be at their brightest and best. It is a time when every available immigration desk is pressed into service and when competition for landing slots is at its height.

Responsibility for sorting out which airline lands at what time remains in the hands of the Heathrow Scheduling Committee, a voluntary arrangement among airlines which results in some fascinating "horse trading" as dozens of different airlines make their individual cases for the best times both of arrival and departure. Often it appears, in advance of these meetings, that arranging for each of the aircraft, landing every two minutes in an endless stream, to be found room in the crowded schedules is an impossibility. Yet it is always somehow organized to everyone's near satisfaction.

No sooner have the aircraft landed than they are being prepared for the turn round to fly back to their home destination.

Armed with cleaners and maintenance staff are on 24-hour-a-day stand-by, ready to turn the cabins from rubbish-strewn tubes into pristine welcoming rooms for the next batch of passengers, and to ensure that the aircraft are in full working order.

Terminal 3 can accommodate hundreds of Business and First Class passengers in many lounges reserved for specific airlines. Saudi, for example, has the Al Furjan Lounge, TWA the Ambassadors' Club, Pan Am the Clipper Club, Air India the Maharaja Lounge and JAL the Sakura Lounge, all of them designed to present

the image the airline desires. British Airways operates another lounge for other airlines, ensuring that passengers prepared to pay the premium fares are given free drinks in an area in which they can relax, be called for their flights and provided with telephones for last-minute calls.

The airlines are responsible for their own baggage handling and delivery, sometimes contracted out to specialist handling agents at the terminal. They do, however, rely mainly on BAA to provide security searches of passengers and hand baggage, although a number of airlines, particu-

larly those from the United States, have introduced their own security desks near the check-in, in accordance with rules laid down by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Since the first Boeing 747 was flown into Heathrow by Pan Am on September 13, 1970, the number of passengers carried by each aircraft has been gradually increasing. This puts enormous strain on the infrastructure of the airport, which often has to cope with several jumbos arriving simultaneously.

This could not be done unless the airport was laid out in the most effective way and unless staff were motivated to do their best.

It would also be impossible unless Customs and Immigration staff were prepared to be flexible and work at extreme pressures when the demand is at its height.

Nor would it work unless the hard-pressed, and often unfairly criticized, air traffic controllers, were not capable of handling the stream of jets lining up on the two main runways. From their control tower, they guide in approximately 550 aircraft a day, with a similar number requesting take-off clearance.

In 1988, the Heathrow controllers handled a total of 351,742 landings and take-offs. Their busiest day was September 25, 1989, when 1,160 movements were recorded.

The revived Terminal 3 now takes its place in BAA plc's overall plan for the London airports, embracing Heathrow, Gatwick, and Stansted. The three can be seen as complementary to each other in serving the south-east of the country, and further expansions of terminal capacity may be expected at Heathrow.

Flight users kept in mind in upgrading

Terminal 3 was refurbished after extensive consultation

More than six years of intensive planning went into the Heathrow Terminal 3 refurbishment project. June 1983 saw the first outline drawing of the project, and as the work progressed, Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL) held monthly meetings for representatives of all the companies involved, from the contractors to the airlines, from Customs and Excise to those who have the concessions for the shops and restaurants (Arthur Reed writes).

In addition to the monthly meetings, others were convened at short notice on occasions between HAL and the operators when the noise of building work and the dust became too much for their staff. HAL organized breaks in the work at peak check-in times.

The job was planned in sections, with giant slices of the building, running from the road outside through to the area where the airliners park, closed off in turn behind hoardings as the demolition gangs moved in.

This was no light, cosmetic job. Each section was gutted from roof to floor before the task of restoration began, including the installation of new lifts, escalators, and stairs, walls, floors, and ceilings. Each of the many different trades involved had to be carefully phased in at the planning stage.

In all, seven main sections in Terminal 3 were treated in this manner – four in the departures building, three in arrivals.

Heathrow Airport Ltd took the views of the airline users into consideration, and many of the ideas which the airlines produced are incorporated into the new building.

The airlines were asked, for instance, what type of baggage-sorting system they would like to see installed. When they opted for the advanced Super-Vision OCR (optical character recognition) system, a party of Heathrow Airport Ltd and airline representatives flew to Dallas, Texas, to see a version of the system working there.

The Terminal 3 redevelopment team consisted of the BAA planning and engineering departments, the Heathrow Airport Ltd Terminal 3 Project Team, Terminal 3 Management Team, D.Y. Davies Ltd (project architects and lead designers), AMEC Projects Ltd (managing contractors).

Also represented: British Airports Services Ltd (consultant designers and quantity surveyors), John Herbert and Partners (consultant interior designers), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant structural and civil engineers, departures building), A. Hunt Associates (consultant structural and civil engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant heating and ventilation engineers, arrivals building), British Airports Services Ltd (consultant electrical engineers), David Humble Associates (catering consultants).

The next terminal building at Heathrow is likely to be redeveloped is Terminal 2, the original facility of this kind to be built when Heathrow was developed after the Second World War, and now some 40 years old. Extensive refurbishing work on Terminal 2 has been carried out over the years, but the building is outmoded, and the airport planners would like to see it replaced by a modern construction.

Such plans are, however, bound up with the long-term development of Heathrow, and particularly with the wish by both Heathrow Airport Ltd, and British Airways, to see the Perry Oaks site, at the western end of the airport, developed as a terminal capable of handling 30 million passengers a year.

At 300 acres, Perry Oaks is as big as the central area containing three terminals, but it currently accommodates a sewage works, which would have to be cleared and re-sited.

The wisdom of developing Perry Oaks as a new terminal would be hotly contested at a lengthy planning inquiry, largely on grounds of its impact on the environment, and if permission was finally given, it is unlikely that the new facility could be open before the end of the century.

Terminal 2 would be closed if Perry Oaks was developed, making the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow, rather than number 5. The enormous capacity of the new facility would enable British Airways to move all its services into one terminal, instead of having them spread over two, as now.



Paul Fox, projects manager, Terminal 3

row and Stansted. A new terminal building for Stansted airport, capable of handling eight million passengers a year, is now well advanced, with outline planning permission to expand up to 15 million passengers a year.

The new facility has a railway station underneath it. Trains being specially built for the service will cover the 36 miles between the terminal and the Liverpool Street terminus in London in 41 minutes at a top speed of 100mph.

Gatwick's two terminals are already linked to London's Victoria station by the Gatwick Express train service, while Heathrow Airport Ltd has plans for a 100mph rail link to connect the three terminals in the central area at Heathrow, and Terminal 4 on the airport's southern boundary, with Paddington station, London.

This plan calls for a spur to be built from the main West of England rail line, running into underground stations at the airport through a tunnel for most of the way.

In the case of Stansted, special rolling stock is to be built, designed to cover the journey from Paddington to the Heathrow central area in 16 minutes.

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A sophisticated system should speed up baggage handling

Battling long luggage lines

A new and highly sophisticated baggage-sorting system installed at Terminal 3 should speed up the movement of luggage, and result in fewer pieces going astray.

At the centre of the system is a device called optical character recognition (OCR), which is able, through the use of video cameras and a computer, to "read" the codes of the destination airport label attached to luggage at the check-in desks (Arthur Reed writes).

As each item moves on a conveyor belt from check-in to the baggage-sorting area, the cameras search for its label and, having found it, relay this information to the computer. This then activates devices which sort the pieces on to one of eight collection belts.

Before the bags are loaded on to the aircraft, the labels are checked by staff to make sure that the computer has done its work correctly.

OCR was developed by BAE Automated Systems, of Dallas, Texas, and Heathrow is claimed to be the first airport outside the United States to install such a system.

One great advantage of the



In the bag: OCR is the best baggage checker in the UK

OCR computer is that it is able to understand hand-written baggage labels.

Again, according to Heathrow Airport Ltd, OCR is greatly reducing the time taken for sorting baggage, so

helping airlines to achieve prompt departures of flights.

The system can cope with 60 items of baggage a minute in each check-in area, and this speed of operation is helping to streamline the transfer of bags between connecting flights.

The luggage collection hall has been considerably extended, with 11 carousels instead of seven.

At the same time, the space between the carousels has been widened to make it easier for the 400 passengers from a fully loaded jumbo jet to identify and pick up their individual cases.

Bag and baggage

WHEN working flat out, the luggage-sorting system in Terminal 3 could be handling as many as 600 items per minute, from the five check-in areas, each of which has two baggage lines (Arthur Reed writes). This high capacity is necessary because passengers on the long-distance flights which operate out of and into the terminal generally carry far more luggage than those flying on short and medium-distance flights.

Routes through the terminal for those with heavy cases have been carefully planned by Heathrow Airport Ltd. Entrance to the departures building is through massive revolving doors, powered so that it is not necessary to push them, and big enough to accommodate passengers with fully loaded baggage trolleys.

After picking up their luggage from the belts in the arrivals building, passengers are able to load it on to trolleys, and to push them, without meeting any steps, through the Customs and Immigration halls, and right out to kerbside.

Space has been set aside for the devices needed to enforce the heightened level of security which governments are now demanding. By order of the United States Federal Aviation Administration, the two US carriers using Terminal 3, Pan Am and TWA, are already X-raying the hold baggage of their passengers before they check in. The remainder of the airlines using Terminal 3 are expected to follow suit in the near future.

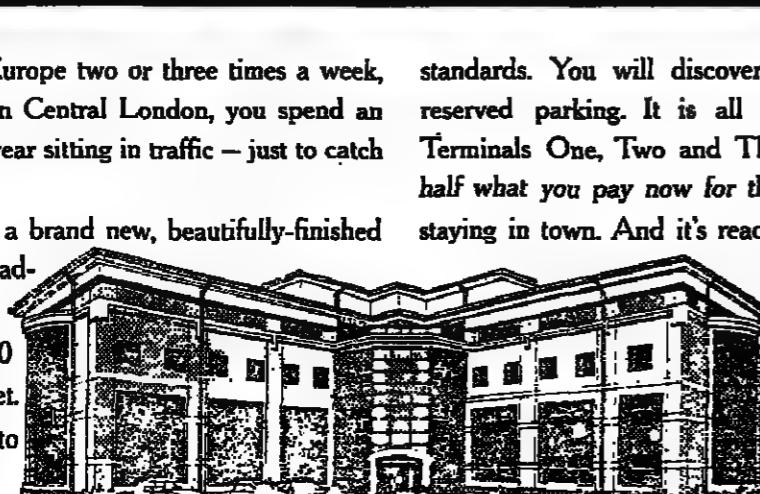
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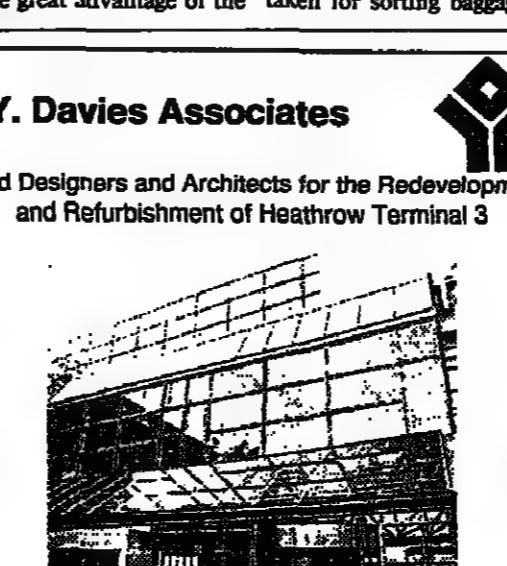
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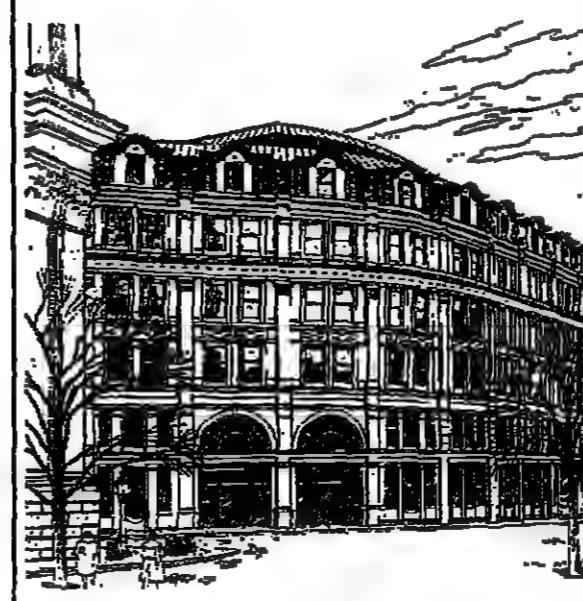
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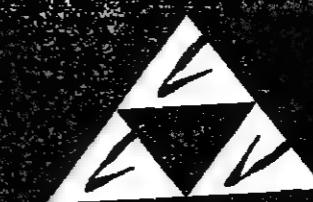
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Take the initiative now and apply with full cv to Mr R. Stratford, Personnel Manager, Electrolux Ltd, Oadby Road, Luton, LU4 9QQ. Telephone: 0582 588247.

Closing date for applications 25th May, 1990.

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To apply, please send a brief cv in confidence to Sue Port, Ref: 432/SP/TT, PA Consulting Group, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.

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071-831 3270

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This expanding independent University invites applications for a Chair in Law following the retirement of Professor Philip Pettifor. The post is tenable from 1st October 1990, or by arrangement.

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Tel: Buckingham (0280) 814000.
The University of Buckingham,
Buckingham MK18 1EG.

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The company department requires an additional lawyer, ideally 2-5 years qualified, who can bring added expertise in the field of pensions, employee benefits and share schemes. The successful applicant will also be encouraged (and trained where necessary) to develop broader company/commercial skills.

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For further information please contact **Jonathan Macrae** on 071-405 6062 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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LITIGATION –
PROPERTY AND BUILDING

Our client, Norwich Union Insurance, has one of the largest holdings of commercial property in the UK and is the country's biggest investor in in-town shopping centres. As a result, its legal team of 31 solicitors and 20 legal executives consistently receives property work of the highest quality. This includes conveyances on a scale seldom matched elsewhere, as well as diverse and very substantial litigation.

It is in the contentious areas of property law that Norwich Union currently has vacancies. It seeks applications from solicitors and barristers who ideally have had upwards of three years' experience of property-related litigation; particular opportunities exist to do landlord and tenant work, rent reviews, construction and so on. There is potential to progress to positions with managerial responsibility.

Remuneration for these positions will be excellent – reflecting our client's policy of competing for the best available talent – and will include a comprehensive large-company package. Appointees will also benefit from the attractive Norwich location and surrounding countryside.

For further information please contact **Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M.**, on 071-405 6852 or write to him at **Reuter Simkin Ltd.**, Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

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Applications from academics or practising solicitors wishing to re-qualify and with substantial experience in the above areas are similarly invited.

Applications (which will be treated in strict confidence) should be sent to:

Marion Hollidge
Four Essex Court, Temple,
London EC4Y 9AJ

"Closing date for applications: Tuesday 22nd May 1990."

THE CANTERBURY
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Common Law Set, established in 1988, in excellent city centre accommodation, now have vacancies for established practitioners and two junior tenants, to assist with the current civil and criminal work load.

Applications to **John Bishop**,
The Canterbury Chambers,
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Kent CT1 2JR.
Tel: (0227) 456865

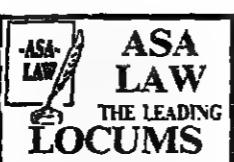
5, Kings Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4Y 7DN.

The Chambers of Mr. David Cocks Q.C. invite applications for tenancies between 12-17 years call practising in Crime/Common Law. Replies please with 2 references by Friday 15th June to The Senior Clerk.

CHAMBERS OF
BERNARD HARGROVE QC
6 PUMP COURT
TEMPLE
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Applications are invited for Tenancies from established Practitioners between 5 - 12 years call who are interested in pursuing general and specialist areas of common law practice in a developing set of Chambers.

Applicants should write in strict confidence to **Mr Bernard Hargrove QC** or **Mr Kieran Coonan QC** at the above address.

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This appointment, from October 1990, is envisaged as being for a period of two years in the first instance, but will be subject to a review during the second year when consideration will be given to establishing this post.

Applications are accordingly invited from:
(a) career academics with particular interests in the law relevant to construction, engineering and the professions.
(b) practising solicitors or barristers wishing to take up an academic career or a substantial period away from practice. Salary scale £10,558 - £20,449 plus £176 L.A. subject to age and experience.

Applications and further particulars can be obtained from Mr. J. Wrigg, School of Administration, School of Engineering, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS Tel. 071 832 5454 ext. 2787.
Closing date for application is 22nd June 1990.

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For further information, please contact **Jonathan Brenner** on 071-405 6062 (081-958 1936 evenings/weekends) or write to **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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Salary is for discussion as indicated. Benefits include a management incentive scheme, car, pension, free lunches and twenty five days' holiday.

Please write - in confidence - with full career details to Christopher Warren-Smith, Ref: T20346, MSL Chartered Secretary, 32 Aybrook Street, London W1M 3JL.

MSL Chartered Secretary

City/West End

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90 Qualifiers

Our clients include a complete range of practices in London and throughout the country. They are already recruiting applicants qualifying this autumn. Those with sound academic records and good all round experience in articles are particularly in demand. Contact us in strict confidence for informed advice and help in finding an appropriate position and in making the right decision.

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HORIZONS

Teachers to the brave English newcomers

A teacher of English as a second language may be working with students who have had to flee their country in fear of their lives, leaving behind friends and family. "Yes," says one teacher, "they are so resilient, dedicated and optimistic. I feel privileged to be working with them."

Refugees or not, it is the students and their commitment to learning which make Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) worthwhile for many teachers. Toni Kastelanides, a former Inner London Education Authority education officer, says TESL in schools is "highly rewarding because most pupils are highly motivated".

Teaching English to Speakers of other Languages (TESOL) — as it is increasingly being called — takes place mainly in school and adult and further education colleges. Most of the jobs are in London and metropolitan areas where there is a high concentration of ethnic minorities. All students speak a first language other than English and are living in this country permanently.

The uniformity ends: an English as a Second Language (ESL) adult education class could include a Vietnamese peasant farmer and a Pakistani economists graduate. In schools, pupils are increasingly likely to be second or third generation immigrants who speak their mother tongue at home. Ann Spiers of Natacia, the TESL professional association, considers the diversity is positive: "It is the most stimulating kind of teaching because you have to respond to people as individuals."

Linda Steele explains the qualifications needed and the rewards of teaching our mother tongue to foreign students in Britain

Learning English is seen as an enabling process, rather than an end in itself. In schools and further education establishments, especially, collaborative work with a teacher in a mainstream class is common. The aim is to ensure that the subject is comprehensible to students. An ESL teacher may, for example, make suggestions about the type of language used in lessons. Withdrawing students for language classes is increasingly rare, except as a follow up to mainstream lessons or if they have virtually no knowledge of English.

Voluntary work in adult education institutes is a common route into TESL adult and further education. Although unpaid, it at least offers a taste of what the job entails. Those with teaching experience — perhaps Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) to students living abroad — may be offered paid work.

Once in service, teachers should consider formal training, such as the Royal Society of Arts initial certificate or diploma. Qualifications are increasingly

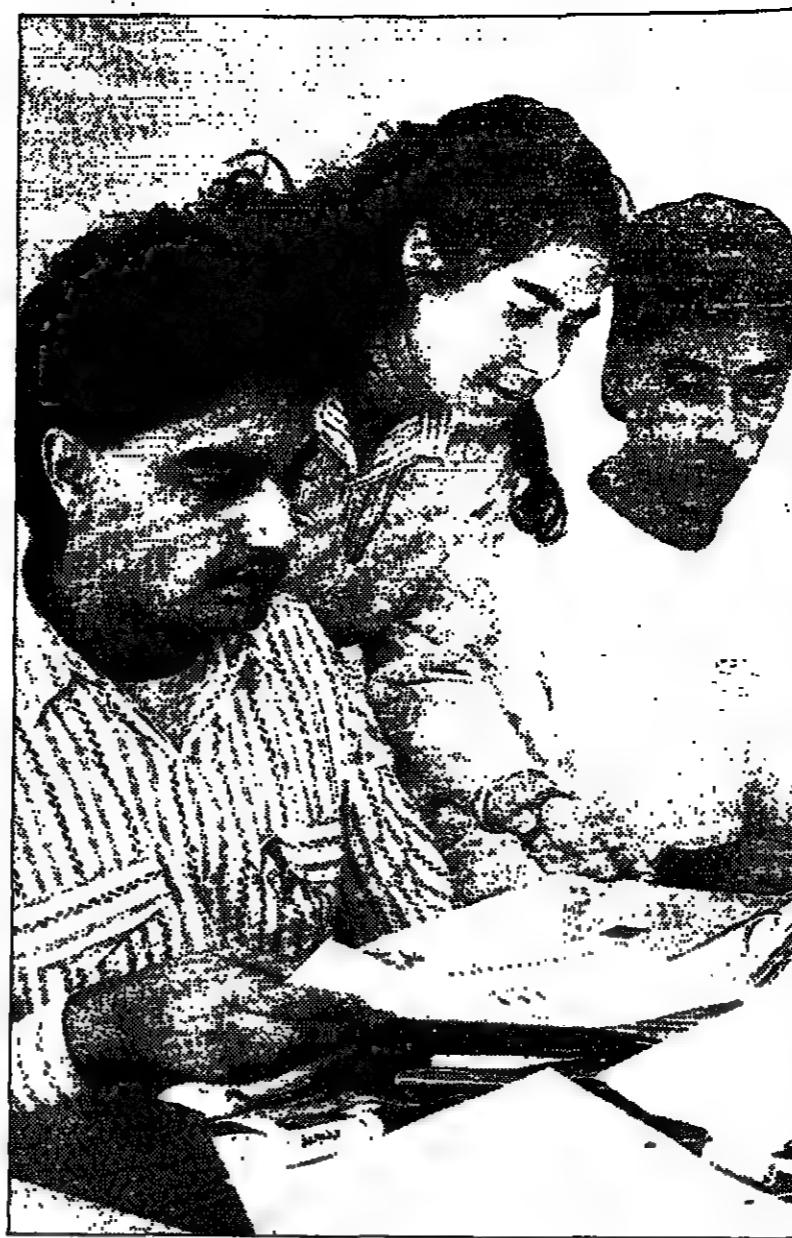
in demand as the field becomes more professional. Some teacher-training courses — one-year PGCE for graduates, or Bachelor of Education — offer TESL/TESOL modules. The advantage of this route is that, with qualified teacher status, work in schools, as well as in adult and further education, is possible. A few local education authorities, such as Hounslow in west London, offer mainstream schoolteachers in-service TESL training or the chance to study for a postgraduate diploma.

There are serious drawbacks to the profession. Most posts, especially in adult and further education, are badly paid and part-time. The lack of a proper career structure and senior posts is a source of frustration.

Demand for ESL teachers shows no sign of abating, with a growing number of bilingual and multilingual British children coming into the education system. The single European market may offer more opportunities. Greater mobility in the labour market could mean an increasing number of European workers needing language support at work and on courses in this country.

English is the lingua franca of business and communication, so the chances of working abroad are increasing. Someone who wants only to teach abroad should consider a TEFL rather than a TESL qualification.

• Further details: Natacia, Hall Green College, Birmingham B5 3SU. Graduate Teacher Training Registry, 3 Crawford Place, London W1H 2BN.



Lifting the veil of language: Sabine Gupta at work in east London

Poetry lessons help to soothe the refugees

SABINE GUPTA realized that she had returned seven days late to her Sri Lankan polytechnic job only when a week's pay was deducted. Holiday dates had changed but all the information was in Sinhalese. "It was a good learning experience", she says, smiling. "I understood what it felt like to be denied access, because yours is not the main language, to information you need."

A graduate in German, Miss Gupta did a teacher training course specializing in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL) and taught in Sri Lanka with Voluntary Service Overseas for two years, which she described as "an enjoyable and valuable experience". After two more years teaching in a state-run college in West Germany, she returned and studied for an MA degree in TESOL at the Institute of Education.

In 1988, after English as a Second Language (ESL) work at a secondary school in Croydon in south London, she began her current job as a lecturer in English as a Second Language (ESOL) at Newham Community College in east London at £13,000 a year.

Though her post is full-time, she says that "in this country, you have to be prepared to start as a part-time lecturer. It is hard work for little money" although teachers can earn about £12 an hour in London.

A lot of her work involves "team teaching". She believes language support in mainstream classes is crucial — but providing it can be difficult.

Last year, she taught basic language skills to some Somali refugees. "I tried to approach it via their outside needs," she says. "We did some work on poems about arriving in the country which they could relate to their own experiences."

071-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT DEVELOPING SERVICES FOR THE NEW DECADE

The centrally based Policy Review and Development Unit is responsible for the development of coordinated and coherent policies of service provision. We require:

Development Officers (2 posts)

£15,801-£17,289

These posts are concerned with the implementation and review of policies. One post will focus on developing services for older children and young people, either leaving care or having contact with the Juvenile Justice System. The second post focuses on developing aspects of our policies for people either experiencing or recovering from a mental illness.

Both posts will involve helping the Department to implement the Community Care White Paper and the Children Act. These posts will provide ideal career development opportunities for people wishing to acquire development and planning skills, since secondment from these posts to other areas of the Department will be offered as work programmes mature.

Successful applicants will require:

- a commitment to quality services and consumer choice
- to develop analytical skills
- wide knowledge of service provision/trends
- report writing skills
- ability to work collaboratively with good communication skills
- an appropriate qualification
- a strong commitment to the implementation of equal opportunities policies

A generous relocation package including car loan / leasing facilities is available.

Information packs and application forms can be obtained by telephoning the Personnel Section on 0642 246946 — direct line.

The closing date for return of completed applications is Friday, May 25, 1990.

We are working towards equality for women, black people and people with disabilities. All applicants who have the support of the Disablment Resettlement Officer will be granted an interview.

KILBURN COLLEGE

HEAD OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

£16,803-£17,982 p.a. inc.

Applicants should either be a Member of the Association of Accounting Technicians (MAAT) or have made substantial progress towards obtaining the qualification of one of the Chartered bodies i.e. CACA, CIMA, CIPFA. Relevant employment experience in a post of responsibility is essential.

Application form and job description from Kilburn Polytechnic, Priory Park Road, London NW6 1YB returnable by 1st June 1990. Tel: 071-328 8241.

Please quote ref: E/1214.



Brent THE Equal Opportunity Employer welcomes applications from all sections of the Community. Job sharers welcome.

GREENWICH AND BEXLEY FAMILY PRACTITIONER COMMITTEE

Vacancy for Divisional Manager for Service Development and Planning.

SALARY £27,400

+ performance related pay + lease car

The Greenwich and Bexley Family Practitioner Committee is responsible for managing the services provided under NHS arrangements by general practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and opticians.

As part of the Government's plans to enhance the FPC's managerial role by the introduction of business practices, Greenwich and Bexley FPC intends to make a new appointment of a manager to plan and develop family health services in the area in collaboration with the two District Health Authorities, Local Authorities and the Voluntary Sector, to ensure the most effective provision possible of primary health care.

Responsible for developing strategies for resource allocation and quality assurance, the successful applicant will be uniquely placed to stimulate and negotiate changes in service delivery to general public.

The appointee will not necessarily have a background in the NHS (though this could be an advantage) and will report directly to the Chief Executive.

For further details contact Shelle Loft on 081-300 3303 ext 252.

Written applications to Chief Executive, Greenwich and Bexley Family Practitioner Committee, Marlowe House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent DA15 7EU by first post on 8 June 1990.

Internal Auditor

Up to £18,311 + Car

Save the Children Fund is the UK's largest international children's charity with major programmes in 50 countries and a well established project base in the UK.

To finance our work we depend on support from the general public, volunteers in over 800 local branches in the UK, business, local authorities and central government.

The Internal Audit department is instrumental in recommending new procedures to improve the Fund's financial systems and controls. Working with the Senior Internal Auditor, you will be responsible for financial and operational audits within all areas of our activities.

You should be at least a part qualified Chartered Accountant with a minimum of 3 years' audit experience. Self-motivated, you must have the tact and diplomacy to work effectively with volunteers and non-accounting colleagues. Good communication skills are, therefore, essential. The post involves frequent travel within the UK and occasionally overseas.

In addition to a salary of up to £18,311 for a 35-hour week, benefits include a car, 25 days' holiday and contributory pension scheme.

Please write for further details and an application form to Wendy Gay, Personnel Officer, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD.

Closing date: 31st May 1990.

SCF aims to be an equal opportunities employer.



SUTTON HOUSE COMMUNITY SCHEME FULL-TIME FUNDRAISER

£16,500

Sutton House is the oldest surviving domestic building in London's East End — in the heart of the inner city. It is a very different National Trust property. A Community Scheme which will restore Sutton House's architectural, social and cultural importance to both local and wider communities is now planned.

We need a Fundraiser whose flair, drive, experience, dedication and imagination can help us make these plans a reality — our initial appeal will be for £600,000. In return we can offer an involvement in a unique National Trust project, combining history, the arts, commerce, and PR. Your direct contribution to the locality will be immense. The Fundraiser will report to the Sutton House Local Management Committee and work as a National Trust employee.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by May 25), write enclosing large s.e.e.:

Robin Mills, The National Trust, Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, HP14 4LA.



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS IN THE FINNCE OFFICE

Following re-structuring the following posts are available immediately.

RESEARCH CONTRACTS OFFICER

(Ref F01)

Salary not less than £22,551 (under review), with deputy manager officer status.

Qualified and experienced to manage income, currently £M7 from grants and contracts, the senior officer will negotiate on behalf of grants and contract holders, introduce a costing system which delivers good indirect costs recovery, and office systems which ensure positive cash flow management together with timely reporting by academic investigators. Candidates for this challenging position must have a proven management record, possess relevant accounting skills and be computer literate.

ASSISTANT RESEARCH CONTRACTS OFFICER

(Ref F02)

Salary not less than £19,095 (under review).

The Assistant Research Contracts Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Contracts Office and for providing academic investigators with regular and detailed budgetary control information. Candidates must have a proven administrative record, employing accountancy skills in a computer-oriented environment.

ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER

(Ref F03)

Salary not less than £14,846 (under review).

The Assistant Finance Officer will manage the main accounts office, administer the School's insurances, provide assistance with preparation of estimates and budgets and provide cover for the Payroll and Persons Officer. Applications are invited from part-qualified accountants (study leave provided).

Further particulars from the Personnel Officer, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, telephone 071-638 6828 (ext 4209), fax 071-435 5359. Applications should be submitted by 4 June 1990. Applications (no forms) should include a full career record and the names and addresses of three referees who may be approached immediately.



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE (University of London)

CHAIR IN HEALTH POLICY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POLICY

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is one of the world's premier institutions in the fields of public health and tropical medicine. It is currently undergoing major restructuring and reform.

The new strategy embraces exciting initiatives in the Department of Public Health and Policy, one of the four large multi-disciplinary departments in the School, under the direction of Professor Patrick Vaughan, Head of Department. The Department plans an expansion of its activities during the 1990's, particularly with regard to Europe, focusing on health policy, and the evaluation of health and health programmes.

The Department encompasses five research units working on health policy, health services, health promotion and prevention, human nutrition, and environmental health. It is responsible for the organisation of four Master of Science degrees and it has a large PhD research degree training programme. The Department has close links with the National Health Service and it has both national and international health activities.

This new chair has been created in order to lead and build the Department's teaching and research in health economics during the 1990's, particularly with regard to health economics in Britain and the rest of Europe. The post holder will have a strong background in health economics and policy, will be willing to work with multidisciplinary staff, and will take a lead in establishing new research programmes.

Applicants are invited to inform Professor Patrick Vaughan on 071-638 6828 for an informal discussion. Formal applications should be sent to the Personnel Officer, LSHTM, Keppel Street, London, WC1E 7HT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 11 June 1990.

LEGAL

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This new role will play a major part in the future development and strategy of the Council with 2 key elements of responsibility. Firstly to the Council for all legal and secretarial services traditionally associated with the position and secondly as one of the three Executive Officers charged with the responsibility of undertaking the functions of Chief Executive. Managerial responsibility will embrace Personnel and Management Services, Public Relations and Emergency Services Planning. You will act as County Returning Officer. Your responsibilities will be wide ranging and it is expected that you will be a practising solicitor qualified in English law of at least 10 years or more standing. Managerial ability will be demonstrated by at least 3 years experience at 2nd tier or 3rd in a large authority gained in a relevant department of a County, Metropolitan or large Shire District.

For more information contact Mrs Helen Moore, tel: 0670 514343, ext 3159.

Application forms to be returned to Mrs Helen Moore, Personnel Division, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 2EF returnable by 25.5.90.

All suitably qualified and experienced disabled applicants will be interviewed.

CITY University

Dean of School of Informatics

The new School of Informatics, to be established from August 1990, brings together Computer Science, Software Reliability, Information Science and Business Systems Analysis. It will form one of the largest groups in computer studies within the UK higher education system. The Dean will lead the expansion of the School's activities, which form a major part of the University's plan for development.

This is a key post and salary will be by agreement.

Details and an application form are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Tel: (071) 253 4399 ext 3035. Please quote reference: DSI/1. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

WEST SUSSEX FAMILY PRACTITIONER COMMITTEE

BUDGET MANAGER

RUGBY UNION

Charvet disciplined after argument with match official

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

SEUR Blanco, whose international playing obituary was being sketched during the last five nations' championship, is clearly not yet ready for the scrap-heap. Barring injury, Blanco, aged 31, is certain to extend his record of 75 caps this summer when he will captain France on their eight-match tour of Australia, which includes three internationals.

However, he will be without the company of Denis Charvet, whose midfield genius has been recognized only fitfully by Jacques Fouroux. Charvet was named last week to tour, but was withdrawn over the weekend as a disciplinary measure after he had insulted Yves Bressy, the international referee who was officiating in the French championship semi-final match at Beziers between Racing Club de France and Toulouse.

Toulouse, Charvet's club and the holders of the championship, were beaten 21-14 and were denied a try late in the game by Bressy. Charvet's protests continued after the game and cost him his tour place.

"It's too bad if I am punished," the unrepentant centre said afterwards. "Whatever my fault I can cope with

Moseley wins second term at Pontypool

PONTYPOOL have appointed Kevin Moseley, their second row forward, as captain for the second successive season.

The Wales international missed half of his first term in charge after being sent off against France on January 20. His dismissal brought him a 32-week ban through to the start of next season.

• Warwickshire completed their three match Italian tour with a 28-21 win over Rugby Roma. They had lost 34-22 to the Italian Barbarians, who fielded eight internationals, and 14-6 to Bruschi.

• The Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) is to be asked permission to stage the European Cup football final, subject to UEFA approval at Cardiff Arms Park by the Football Association of Wales.

French squads

FRANCE: Sébastien Bézian (Béziers, capt.), Gély (Lamballe (Habré), P. Gély, P. Gély (Montpellier), J-B Lafond (Racing), B. Lacombe (Agen), J-P Laffosse (Racing), D. Lambré (Béziers), J-P Laffosse (Toulouse), H. Sans (Narbonne), A. Hesler (Lourdes), Frédéric L. Salgas (Agen), M. Pujol (Agen), M. Pujol (Toulouse), F. Rousset (Agen), H. Sarrat (Béziers), P. Tissot (Béziers), L. Armary (Lourdes), D. Bouet (Dax), J. Condron (Béziers), O. Rouquet (Dax), T. Dugouge (Narbonne), C. Lamothe (Lyon), B. Lamothe (Toulouse), T. Lamothe (Lyon), B. Lamothe (Toulouse), A. M. Lamothe (Toulouse), A. M. Lamothe (Toulouse), P. Bouet-Thomasset (Toulouse), E. Baudouin (Dax), S. Miffre (Auch), P. Fouroux (Toulouse), T. Lamothe (Lyon), B. Lamothe (Toulouse), A. M. Lamothe (Toulouse), F. Hesler (Montpellier) and P. Gallard (Béziers). J-P. Laffosse (Béziers), V. Velt (Toulouse), D. Bouet (Béziers), D. Bouet (Agen), J. P. Janczak (Toulouse), M. Cecille (Boulogne), L. Bougnoux (Racing), B. Diapagui (Perpignan).

It Salt was rubbed into the wound when his replacement turned out to be Jean-Baptiste Lafond, a good friend of Charvet's but who plays for Racing.

The Parisian club will play Agen in the final at Parc des Princes on May 26, their first final appearance since 1987. The champions in 1988, beat Montferrand 9-3 at Toulouse on Sunday in the second semi-final. Presumably play-

ers from both clubs will not be considered for the international two days earlier against Romania in Auch, when the French selectors will determine the final place in both their 30-man squad to visit Australia and the 27-strong B party which will play five matches in Namibia.

Frédéric Heyer, of Montferrand, and Philippe Gallard, of Béziers, contest the place at tight-head prop in the party to tour Australia, which includes Jean-Patrick Lescarboura, the Dax stand-off half whose career over the last three years has been blighted by injury. Three senior players, Marc Andrieu, Eric Champ and Laurent Rodriguez, are unavailable.

The B party will be led by Dominique Erbani, the veteran Agen back-row forward, and includes seven other capped players: Pascal Ondarts, Jean-Pierre Garrel and Marc Cecille in the forwards, Eric Bonneval, Philippe Rouge-Thomas, Thierry Laroix and Jerome Bianchi in the backs.

There is also a place for Djakaria Sanoko, a lock from the Ivory Coast, though it remains to be seen whether his selection will create a controversy similar to that of Agen's Moroccan lock, Abdellatif Benazzi, who plays for Agen, in France.

Benazzi, at 6ft 8in the fulcrum of the Moroccan pack, promised officials from the Royal Moroccan Rugby Federation to join his country in Harare after Agen's championship game against Toulouse on May 6.

He did not appear and Morocco lost to Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The Moroccan federation suspended the player from international and domestic rugby, but since his suspension would have made unavailable for Agen's semi-final against Montferrand at the weekend, French officials ignored the the Moroccan decision.

They claim that, since Benazzi plays in France, the Moroccan federation has no jurisdiction over him. The Moroccan President, Abdellah Bougla, insists that Benazzi was allowed to play in France on the clear understanding that he will make himself available to his country.

Unable to persuade the French to act, the Moroccans have launched an official complaint with the International Rugby Football Board. The IRFB chairman, Ken Smith, of Scotland, has met Moroccan Federation representatives in Harare and will take up the issue with IRFB secretary, Michael Rowlands, and the World Cup executive director, Ray Williams, in London this week.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Director of Arts and Libraries

£44,000+ base salary plus car and relocation package

As part of our overall development of services in Kent we are establishing a new broad based organisation which integrates and refocuses the existing Libraries, Arts, Heritage, and Public Information functions.

The Director for the new Department will have a key role in setting up and leading the process of change in an organisation of some 1,000 staff and with a budget of over £13 million a year.

We are looking for a successful manager, preferably with a professional background in one of the areas covered by the new Department. The person appointed will also bring with them a range of skills the most important of which are:

- political sensitivity and customer consciousness
- an open and people centred management style
- the ability to shape the future of a large and complex service

The package consists of a base salary of £44,000+ together with a car and a comprehensive range of supporting benefits. It is intended to offer the post on a five year renewable contract.

For an information pack please contact Mandy Dorrell on Maidstone (0622) 694504 or write to her at Kent County Council, County Personnel, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1XQ. (02232)

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We are looking for an able and enthusiastic Solicitor from the private or public sector to join the section responsible for providing a wide range of legal services to the Council. The duties of the post will be of a general nature and some attendance at Council Committees will be involved.

For a Job Description, Application Form and further particulars, including details of the Council's Relocation Package, contact: Personnel Department, Chief Executive's Dept, Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, LL29 8AR. Tel: (0492) 515271 Extension 222

Closing Date for Applications 22ND May 1990

QUALITY MONITORING MANAGER

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Applicants are invited for this newly established post at the Regional Transfusion Centre responsible for the provision of blood and blood products for the population of 3.5 million.

The Quality Manager will be responsible for the design, development, implementation and maintenance of a comprehensive system of Quality Management in the Centre.

A science degree, preferably at the postgraduate level, is required. Experience of quality assurance and/or blood transfusion service are essential. A knowledge of GMP requirements, interest in information technology or ability to undertake research and teaching would be advantageous. The successful candidate should have initiative, good communication skills and the ability to motivate staff.

Salary approximately £18,000 - £20,000 (pay award pending).

For application form and job description please telephone 081-905 5642, 24 hour answering service or write to Personnel Department, NLBTS, Colindale Avenue, NW9 5BG quoting reference number 144/PTA90.

Closing date for applications: 28th June, 1990. Visits should be arranged with Dr. B. Brozovic on 081-200 7777, ext. 2270.

Zimbabwe prepare for World Cup task

From Chris Tait
Harare, Zimbabwe

WITH Zimbabwe safely through the qualifying stage of the World Cup, Andy Ferreira, the captain, is well aware of the magnitude of the task facing his country in the Cup proper next year.

"We have to be realistic. It's going to be very, very hard," he said. "Scotland are in a class of their own, while Ireland and Japan are also very powerful. But we are going to prepare like never before and I'm sure we'll be ready to challenge them."

The Zimbabwe Rugby Union will work out a programme which will enable the national team to reach Europe in peak form, said its former president, David Morgan.

Tomorrow, the county champions, Lancashire, arrive for a five-match tour, to include two internationals, followed by a powerful Paris selection. Next season, the USA Eastern coast will tour, followed by either the England northern or south and south west division.

However, Zimbabwe's remarkable achievement in the African zone of the World Cup has been overshadowed by an increasingly bitter controversy over the eligibility of the Moroccan international, Abdellatif Benazzi, who plays for France, in France.

Benazzi, at 6ft 8in the fulcrum of the Moroccan pack, promised officials from the Royal Moroccan Rugby Federation to join his country in Harare after Agen's championship game against Toulouse on May 6.

He did not appear and Morocco lost to Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The Moroccan federation suspended the player from international and domestic rugby, but since his suspension would have made unavailable for Agen's semi-final against Montferrand at the weekend, French officials ignored the the Moroccan decision.

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Looking ahead: Tammy Green at St Germain, keeping one eye on the Atlantic Cup

England's moderate returns

From John Heansey, Brussels

THE Belgian Open Championship at Royal Waterloo on Sunday perpetuated the poor performance this season of British golfers.

André Voigt, Ian Woosnam, Stephen McAllister, Eamonn Darcy and Ian Woosnam, they have now failed to provide a winner in the following 10.

Narrowing the field still further, England have had no cause for celebration, since McAllister, Darcy and Woosnam, they have now failed to provide a winner in the following 10.

The updated Volvo order of

merit confirms all too readily

England's moderate achieve-

ments. Richard Bostick, in thir-

teenth place, is the only

Englishman in the top 30,

compared with four from all

Ireland, three Australians and,

surprisingly, two Argentinians.

Woosnam's second place to

Ove Selberg, of Sweden, at

Royal Waterloo, his second runner-up position in successive weeks, has strengthened his position at the top. With £14,055, he is nearly £30,000 ahead of Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe.

VOLVO EUROPEAN ORDER OF MERIT

1. Ian Woosnam, £142,055; 2. M McNulty, £20,000; 3. E. Bostick, £11,254; 4. T. B. Darcy, £10,000; 5. M. Romero (Arg), £9,545; 6. I.M. Olazabal (Spa), £7,648; 7. S. Ballesone (Spa), £7,632; 8. S. Selberg (Swe), £5,515; 9. Ian Woosnam (Wel), £5,093; 10. M. Marin (Spa), £22,004; 11. M. McAllister, £1,221; 12. V. Singh (Ind), £8,765; 13. R. McIlroy (N. Ire), £5,000; 14. P. McEvoy (Ire), £4,000; 15. M. Pearson (Swe), £47,582; 16. M. Persson (Swe), £47,470; 17. S. McAllister, £24,000.

Green herself is well outside

the top 50 at the moment, but

more than justified being paid to

appear in Paris. She was chosen

primarily for her looks — surely

the ideal interpretation of

appearance money — but proved

she could play as well.

Deborah McHaffie, her visu-

ally striking compatriot, who

was reputedly paid more than

Green's £12,500 (£7,500), at-

tracted more than enough col-

umn inches, despite playing

and feeling poorly.

Join some excellent company at Directions 1990.

Directions 1990 is the largest Careers and Higher Education Fair of its kind.

Its aim is to put bright young people from across the country in touch with a range of organisations interested in high flyers, from school leavers to graduates.

It represents a unique opportunity for representatives from universities, polytechnics and top companies like the ones below, to meet the cream of Britain's youth.

If you think you fit any of the above descriptions, make sure you're at Olympia June 28th - 30th, for Directions 1990.

For more information about taking a stand at Directions, contact: Kate Dawson, Trotman & Company, 12 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6UA. Tel (081) 940 5668.

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Green sets course for an Atlantic adventure

By Patricia Davies

TAMMIE Green was far too polite to say so, but her first trip to Europe did not do anything to give her sleepless nights about the outcome of the first Atlantic Cup, scheduled for Florida in November.

The Atlantic Cup? It is not a jolly boating trophy but the designated name for the match between the women professionals of Europe and the United States.

It might not yet have much to do with golf but it is contentious and does not favour either side, as some might have complained if Zaharias or Wethered had been used, or the sponsor, as the Karts Cup would have done. It might sound a bit wet now, but time should dry it out.

Sally Jones puts the new sport of indoor polo to the test in its first tournament in Britain

A game of grace moves indoors

THE Grace family from Berkshire have just staged the first big indoor polo tournament in Britain and the game looks likely to catch on, as it has in the United States, where it is already well established.

Peter Grace, a former New Zealand international show jumper, who founded the Rangitiki polo school 17 years ago, has pioneered indoor polo, an informal three-a-side version of the outdoor game, for the past three years with the help of his daughters, Jane, Pippa, Victoria and Katie, known, of course, as the Amazing Graces.

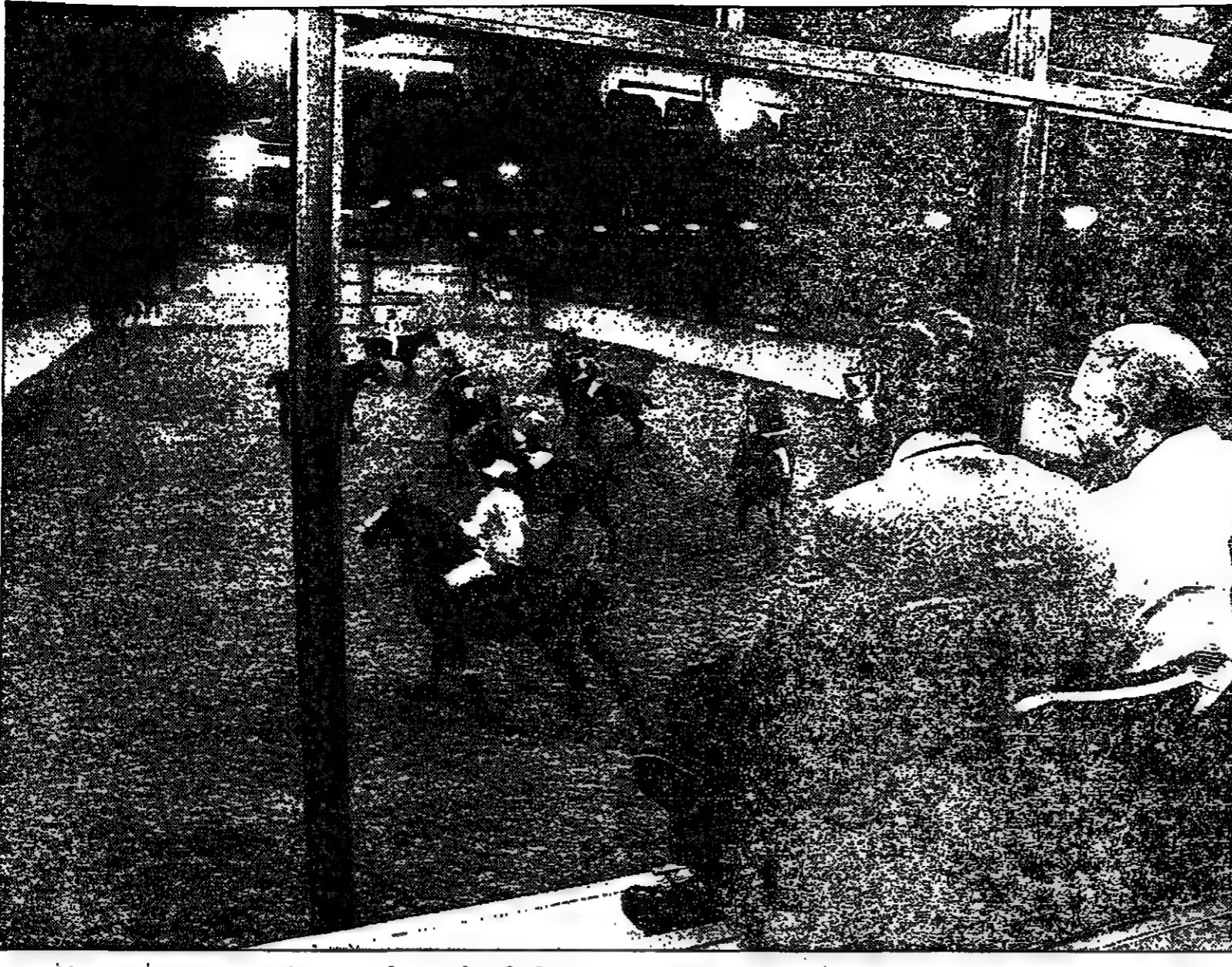
It was originally intended to help ponies and riders keep fit over the winter, but has proved so popular, particularly with beginners, who find the slightly slower pace and larger ball easier to handle, that, given sufficient media coverage, it could become a popular sport in its own right.

The tournament at the spacious Blewbury arena, near Didcot, featured five teams of widely differing standards, from women beginners, including your correspondent playing her first ever competitive chukkas, to stars like Murad Ismail, the son of a polo-mad Pakistani diplomat, and the American, Stewart Copeland, a gaunt, driving-looking man, who was the drummer with the rock group, Police, and is the son of Miles Copeland, of CIA fame.

Both Ismail, a professional, and Copeland learnt their polo in America, Ismail on the college circuit, where he became a four-handicapper indoors. Because of the differing techniques, players can be high goalers at indoor polo and relative novices outdoors.

In the 60yd x 30yd arena, tight turns were vital, as was a calm, unflappable pony who could be induced to canter close to the boards when the 8in-diameter rubber ball rolled into the side.

In the first game, cleverly orchestrated by the elegant Peter Grace, three novices on each side were leavened by two experienced players who could pass but not shoot. Even so, amid all the adrenalin and hurly-bury, it seemed a little like prep school rugby, with



Horse play: spectators are given a rare close-up view of polo at the meeting indoors of Rangitiki and Westcroft Park at Blewbury Arena

everyone charging after the ball at once.

The main matches were a different matter, with the accomplished Grace sisters taking turns in one team and proving beyond doubt the folly of Major Ronald Ferguson's chauvinist allegations in the recent controversial "Cutting Edge" documentary that "polo is no game for a woman."

Victoria is the second-ranked woman in Britain, behind Clare Tomlinson, while Pippa and Jane are not

far behind, all three competing with verve and precision and effectively "riding off" much heavier male opponents, the polo equivalent of a shoulder charge, to throw an opposing pony off the line of the ball.

As Murad Ismail observed after one bruising encounter: "These girls are brilliant riders and they can compete on equal terms with most men."

Major Ron just doesn't know what he's talking about. I rang Channel 4 to tell them what a load of rubbish the programme was. Real polo

Despite some reservations,

isn't a bit like that." Certainly, the down-to-earth friendliness of the event seemed a world away from the ritzy atmospheres of clubs like The Guards and the Royal County of Berkshire.

The best of the beginners, Caroline Anquetil, an aromatherapist in her forties, the game's governing body, "It's great fun," he said after his first taste of the sport.

"The crowd really gets involved because all the action is so close."

Stewart Copeland agreed, and he explained: "It's a bit unnatural, but very enjoyable and a great way to keep fit, especially during the English winters."

The Graces meanwhile are

trying to get the game more

television coverage and look-

ing for a sponsor to help them

build an indoor arena nearer

to their Sunningdale base, as

well as backing their all-

male polo team in time for

the outdoor season.

Given their form indoors,

the sisters should be a force to be reckoned with.

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The

Sardegna to strengthen Oaks claim

By Mandarin

(Michael Phillips)

THOSE looking for a filly capable of beating the 1,000 Guineas winner Salsibil in the Oaks at Epsom next month would do well to take a keen interest in the Tattersalls Musidora Stakes at York.

The field of five includes three — Sardegna, Berry's Dream and Ivrea — who feature prominently in the ante-post betting list on the fillies' classic, none more so than Sardegna, who is now the second favourite following that victory in the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket earlier this month.

What impressed me about Sardegna that day was the way that she quickened from last to first in the closing stages of what had been a slowly-run race.



Lady Herries, who trains the fancied Jinga

What disappointed me, especially with Epsom in mind, was the way that she hung to her right when racing down Bush Hill, but as York is a flat

track there should be no problems on that score.

Meeting Berry's Dream on 7lb worse terms for a fraction more than a three-length beating at Newmarket, looks the principal problem, especially as in The Groove, who finished a close second in the Nell Gwyn Stakes on her seasonal debut, now has something to prove again after beating only two home in the 1,000 Guineas.

By taking a line through Katsina, who finished about 1½ lengths behind Sardegna in the Pretty Polly Stakes, Ivrea is anything for a forlorn hope that she easily accounted for Katsina when they met at Leicester last autumn.

Being by Sadler's Wells, the sire of the moment, out of a mare by Sir Ivor, Ivrea certainly sports the pedigree that would not look out of place in

the winner's enclosure today, let alone that hallowed spot of Epsom. But Ivrea will have to be a little bit out of the ordinary in order to beat the race-fit Sardegna this time.

Oriental Mystic is a maiden, albeit a promising one, who will be meeting these winners on disadvantageous terms.

For the day's best bet, at what should be sporting odds, I am turning to Jinga, who is napped to win the Yorkshire Television Handicap. No one will enjoy a strike on the Knavesmire more than his trainer Lady Herries, who used to live nearby before moving to Angmering Park in West Sussex where she has enjoyed considerable success with what is only a small string.

Last year, Jinga needed a race at Kempton to put him right before a runaway success on his second start at Newmarket. This time that promising first run at Sandown should have ensured that he will be spot on this afternoon.

After burning the midnight candle studying the Paul Caddick And MacGill Sprint Trophy, my conclusion is that Duckington, who was beaten only a neck by Restore in the race 12 months ago, has a marginally better chance than Gentle Hero, who caught the eye when fifth behind Arvee at Newmarket.

Orvieto, who turned a handicap into a procession at Lingfield only last Saturday is taken to defy a 5lb-penalty when he reappears quickly for the Soothery's Sledmere Handicap even though it is arguably the most open race on the card.

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BRIGHTON

By Mandarin

6.15 Latin Leap 6.45 Petite Rosanna. 7.15 Heliawc. 7.45 Rustunes. 8.15 Serious Trouble. 8.45 Kaleidos.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.15 Odilex. 6.45 Hellenic Prince. 7.15 Rebel Raiser. 8.15 Serious Trouble. 8.45 Kaleidos.

Going hard Draw: 61, low numbers beat.

6.15 HOLLINGSBURY SELLING STAKES (3-Y-O: 22,490: 1m) (10 runners)

1 0-000 SOUNDER NOV 7 (8) D Elizabeth 9-0. G Doffield 9

2 0-000 AL-TORPANIA 4 (V,C,D,F) P Houting 9-0. N Quilliams 5-1

3 2000 ORCHARDS PET 8 (C,D,F) P Houting 8-10. T Williams 5

4 0-010 REBEL RAISER 22 (C,D,F) P Houting 7-8. T Williams 5

5 0003 MAJOR JACKO 22 (D,F) P Houting 7-8. G Doffield 10

6 0001 SHERON'S PET 22 (V,C,D,F) J Hudson 4-10. J Hudson 5

7 0-000 AL-TORPANIA 4 (V,C,D,F) P Houting 7-8. N Quilliams 5

8 0-000 FRANCIA ROSE 22 (S,F) P Houting 4-8-10. P D'Arcy 14

9 0-000 EQUINE 12 (F) P Houting 5-10. T Williams 5

10 0-000 DORSET DELIGHT 7 (T) Thompson 3-8-5. T Williams 5

11 0-000 KACHINA MAID 12 (C,D,F) L Corlett 5-8-5. T Williams 5

12 0-000 NAVARRO'S 18J (F) P Houting 5-7-8. T Williams 5

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Touring team make winning start to their first-class fixtures by dominating an exciting final day at Worcester

Wright leads New Zealanders home

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: The New Zealanders beat Worcestershire by six wickets

IT HAS become a misleading habit of touring teams, even the successful ones, to slip on a few banana skins before finding their feet. England, when overseas, regularly have an early crisis and Australia, last summer, lost in two days at Worcester before beating England 4-0. But the 1990 visitors to these shores are evidently dispensing with such dramatics and have begun as they mean to go on.

In control throughout the final day of this fluctuating match, New Zealand won their opening first-class fixture with 7.1 overs in hand, and it would have been more but for an inconsiderate rain break. Vital batsmen made runs and vital bowlers took wickets so the Kiwis will travel to Taunton today in good heart.

They will not, however, be carried away. Outplaying the dual county champions is an undeniably good way to start a tour, but the bare details may flatter them. Worcestershire began the game without four international players and lost Hick early on day one. Nevertheless, they twice dragged themselves back from unpromising positions to expose some shallowness which the New Zealanders' management will be anxious to work upon.

Some of the batting in the first innings was grim and when Newport and Illingworth were embarked on their century stand on Sunday afternoon, there was a hint of helplessness about the bowlers.

With that said, this was still a fine game of cricket, eventually won by John Wright's

99. His was the third innings in the match to founder in the 90s. Another odd statistic, in a game generally dictated by the bowlers, is that only two partnerships exceeded 50 and both went on past 150.

The second of these stands was the decisive collusion of Wright and Franklin. By adding another 26 for their last two wickets, both taken by the gangling Millmow, Worcestershire set the touring team 245 to score for victory. Time was hardly a problem, with a minimum of 89 overs available, but the pitch retained some life and Wright was hit in the ribs and shoulder as he made an unconvincing start.

He is, however, that sort of player. Never elegant, seldom fluent early in an innings, Wright can simply survive in that weary, hangdog way of his and then, in the fullness of time, elect to make the game look a little less difficult. Yesterday, he took just such a decision after lunch and, instantly, looked the world-class player that he is.

Wright brought up 100 with a cover-driven four off Weston. It was no more than a push but was measured with slide-rule accuracy and timed to perfection. Soon, he was setting about Radford in a manner which suggested he had heard a pretty accurate weather forecast.

It was McEwan who split the openers, by removing the passive partner, Franklin. He is one of those players who will have 50 against his name before anyone has noticed a single memorable stroke. Yesterday he was dropped twice and virtually ground to a halt after lunch. But his watchword is entrenchment rather than

entertainment, and England must expect him to sell his wicket dearly.

Franklin edged to second slip and had the rare distinction of being caught by the same substitute fielder in each innings. Wright, by now, was into the 90s, and he began the last over before tea on 99. Illingworth beat him three times in the course of a maiden and then, after the break, dismissed him, Wright's heel flicking off the ball.

Rough justice, perhaps, but Wright's innings, which included 76 in boundaries, seemed to have settled the issue. The rain threatened briefly and Illingworth caused more problems, bowling over the wicket into the rough, but Rutherford survived.

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In command: Franklin, the opener, on his way to making a deceptively comfortable 50 at New Road yesterday

Fraser and Lamb in contention

By Marcus Williams

ESSEX: John Fraser and Allan Lamb will be in contention for the Texaco Trophy one-day internationals against New Zealand with their options limited by injuries.

Fraser damaged his stomach muscles seven weeks ago during the tour of West Indies, and has not yet appeared for Middlesex this season. He is in the 12 for the match at Lord's against Kent, who have their opening batsman, Benson, fit again after a hamstring injury.

Lamb, who has had a lean start to the season and his form in Zimbabwe last winter was nothing to write home about. His century here will have done him no end of good.

Zimbabwe were just as quickly in the toils against Andrew, who bowled accurately at a lively pace. James struck some shrewd blows early on.

Pycroft played well without looking as though he could get his side on terms with the asking rate and for all Brent's left-handed aggression, two fine catches in the outfield by Pritchard and steady bowling were all that Essex required.

Defeat in their two initial limited-overs matches is not of itself a yardstick against which Zimbabwe's aspirations to become a Test match-playing country should be measured.

The three-day programme that awaits them should provide a better guide. Pycroft made a gallant 62 but gone are the days

of Corran and Fletcher — not to mention Hick.

Better attacks than this would have had difficulty in containing Gooch in this sort of form, however. He came in at the fall of the fourth wicket, by which time Stephenson was long established, and he dominated the scene as only he can. His fourth century of the season came from only 78 balls.

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The

SPORT

TUESDAY MAY 15 1990

England move Barnes inside

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

JOHN Barnes will be England's lone experimental figure in the international against Denmark at Wembley tonight. The footballer of the Year will not be isolated on the left flank as usual but he is to fill a more active central role as Gary Lineker's partner for the first time.

Barnes is moving inside into the unknown. He has been chosen to lead England's attack once before, with Kenny Dixon in Stockholm four years ago, but within 10 minutes he twisted an ankle and withdrew. Even at Liverpool, he has rarely been employed in the position from the kick-off.

He estimates that he has lined up there for no more than half a dozen matches, although he has occasionally drifted inside during the closing stages. Yet he relishes the prospect of being able to parade his talents in an area which is less confined. He is not alone.

Barnes is destined, perhaps forever, to be linked to his stupendous goal in Rio de Janeiro in 1984. The memory of his glorious run in the Maracana Stadium has remained so brilliant partly because he has yet convincingly to fulfil the potential which he showed in Brazil's backyard that golden night.

Opponents, instantly aware of the threat which he posed, have since securely imprisoned him. The last time England played against the Danes 11 months ago, for instance, one guard was posted in front of him to sever the line of communication and another lurked close behind him in case he escaped. He never did.

Sweden took note, used the same ploy in the World Cup qualifying tie three months later and were equally successful. Barnes has grown increasingly frustrated with lying on the periphery. He says that he would be prepared to act even as "an attacking central defender if it meant I'd be more involved."

Since Liverpool invariably dominate domestic fixtures, he has been given enough possession to satisfy his appetite. If his first five runs were halved, no matter. There would always be several other openings. During his international career on the flank, he has rarely set off on more than a couple. He will still be restricted, particularly as the Danes will protect themselves with a sweeper, but his roads to freedom should be wider and more numerous. He sees himself as Lineker's principal assistant but Bobby Robson is looking more for a twin spearhead.

"I want to see if Barnes can be lethal for us there," he said yesterday.

England's manager has



Get a grip: Gascoigne is taken aside by Bobby Robson at yesterday's training session to hear what is expected of him

otherwise chosen a side captain) and Webb. Gascoigne, the inspirational figure during last month's 4-2 win over Czechoslovakia, is to be supported by another "stiffener", as Bobby Robson described McMahon.

"Let's see if Gascoigne can do it again," he added and pointed out that the sturdy platform built three weeks ago has not been dismantled. Waddle, released for the game by Marseilles, has reclaimed his place on the right from Steven but Hodge will again be patrolling industriously on the left.

The options were reduced once Parker and Wright were considered unavailable because of injury but Bobby Robson's desire to prolong the unbeaten sequence, which has been stretched across 16 internationals, has become almost an unhealthy obsession. Some reserves, should they be required in the World Cup, will

be dangerously short of experience.

The list of midfield choices was also limited by the absence of Bryan Robson (Butcher is to take over as

Danish pride on trial at Wembley

By Steve Acton

RICHARD Moller Nielsen, who manages Denmark's football team in the first international for the first time at Wembley tonight, has been impressed enough by England this season to believe they can win the World Cup.

Nielsen, who was Sepp Piontek's assistant for eight years, and who will not name his team until today, said last night: "I have seen England's last two games, against Brazil and Czechoslovakia, and although they struggled for a time against Brazil, I was very impressed with them. Of course, it is important that they make a good start in the World Cup, but West Germany, Italy and England are my favourites."

Nielsen, who put his squad of 25 through a training session at the Bank of England ground at Roehampton last night, said, however, that Denmark will be taking the match extremely seriously.

"It means a lot to us," he said. "It was a great disappointment that we did not get to Italy, so this is a good opportunity to show the rest of Europe that we should have been there."

Nielsen said he will not be changing his tactics even though John Barnes, the Liverpool winger, will play a own back four.

He was speaking in the team hotel as a television crew prepared to film an episode of *The House of Cards*. With a couple of quick and elusive Laudrup brothers in the Danish side, he will trust that the title bears no relevance to his own back four.

"It means a lot to us," he said. "It was a great disappointment that we did not get to Italy, so this is a good opportunity to show the rest of Europe that we should have been there."

Nielsen said he will not be changing his tactics even though John Barnes, the Liverpool winger, will play a

more central role in attack for England.

"Wherever Barnes plays on the pitch he is going to be a danger," he said.

Nielsen is also much enamoured of Paul Gascoigne, saying: "If he can keep performing the way he did against Czechoslovakia then he can be one of the top stars of the World Cup."

Barnes has rarely been as effective for his country as for his club, but Jan Molby, his Liverpool colleague who may face tonight, seems to think that England do not utilize Barnes as effectively as Liverpool.

"When you have a player of John's quality you have got to deliver the ball to him as quickly as possible in the danger areas and rely on his skills," Molby said.

DAVID BOWEN (Secretary of the Irish Football Association) (IFA), has spent 36 hours in negotiations with the Uruguay officials seeking permission to play the match tomorrow night, to avoid a clash with the English FA Cup final replay, which is being televised live.

The request by Uruguay said that the match be played on Friday rather than Wednesday was approved by the IFA late yesterday afternoon.

"Uruguay originally wanted a Saturday date, but that would have clashed with the North West 200 motorcycle road races," Bowen said.

"They then suggested Friday. But a lot of people move out of the city on Friday nights for the weekend, and with the match costing £80,000 to put on, my association was not happy with that date."

"However, it is settled, and all we can do now is sit back and hope the crowds will roll in. Uruguay, after all, did reach the World Cup final in Mexico four years ago, and must be one of the fancied teams to compete in the final stages in Italy."

Billy Bingham, the Northern Ireland manager, put his under-23 squad through their paces yesterday in preparation for tonight's game at Portadown against the Republic of Ireland.

"There is some very promising talent on view against the Republic, and it is just possible that one or two may find themselves in action against Uruguay," Bingham said.

SCOTLAND'S World Cup plans were upset yesterday when Nicol, of Liverpool, was ruled out of the finals. Italy after undergoing an operation on a groin injury. Nicol, capped 26 times for Scotland, was a member of the 1986 squad in Mexico.

Leading article, page 13

Match is put back 24 hours

By George Ace

THE match between Northern Ireland and Uruguay, originally scheduled for Thursday night, will now take place at Windsor Park.

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"They then suggested Friday. But a lot of people move out of the city on Friday nights for the weekend, and with the match costing £80,000 to put on, my association was not happy with that date."

"However, it is settled, and all we can do now is sit back and hope the crowds will roll in. Uruguay, after all, did reach the World Cup final in Mexico four years ago, and must be one of the fancied teams to compete in the final stages in Italy."

Billy Bingham, the Northern Ireland manager, put his under-23 squad through their paces yesterday in preparation for tonight's game at Portadown against the Republic of Ireland.

"There is some very promising talent on view against the Republic, and it is just possible that one or two may find themselves in action against Uruguay," Bingham said.

SCOTLAND'S World Cup plans were upset yesterday when Nicol, of Liverpool, was ruled out of the finals. Italy after undergoing an operation on a

groin injury. Nicol, capped 26 times for Scotland, was a member of the 1986 squad in Mexico.

TUESDAY MAY 15 1990

Leadbetter called in to rescue Lyle from the doldrums

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

SANDY Lyle is to take the advice of Nick Faldo and attempt to claw his way out of the despair in which he now finds himself by working with David Leadbetter.

Faldo chose Leadbetter, the British-born teacher who is based in Orlando, Florida, to re-model his swing so that it would withstand the pressure of major championships. It proved successful, with Faldo winning the Open Championship in 1987 and last month retaining his US Masters title at Augusta.

From Lyle, the winner of the Open Championship in 1985 and the US Masters in 1987, it is now nothing less than a cry for help after a shattering 19 months without a success, culminating at the weekend with his decision to return home from the United States title at Augusta.

The first aim is to restore the confidence, and to do that I need to shoot a few nice scores. The trouble with these American tournaments is that the margin between making and missing the halfway cut is so small that when you're not playing so well the negative thoughts creep in.

"If I feel happy with my swing then I'll go for the shot. I haven't had the feel for it although I honestly think, despite this latest string of scores, that I'm closer to getting it right than I was one year ago. I hope that with David's help I'll prove that."

Lyle will return to America next month for the Western Open prior to the United States Open and he will hope to make the Kapalua International in Maui, Hawaii, in November his fifteenth tournament to comply with US Tour regulations.

But Lyle, who will also compete in Japan next month and is likely not to play in the US PGA championship in August, hinted that he could be concentrating more on Europe in the future. "It's mentally tough to keep going backwards and forwards across the Atlantic," he said.

"I'll certainly be playing more on the European circuit in the second half of the year. I couldn't say what I'll be doing in the future; all I'm thinking about right now is getting back to winning."

Lendl facing up to paternal pressure

By Richard Evans

THE poor old State Department, already left gasping by the pace of events in Eastern Europe, may have found itself out-maneuvered by the Czech Tennis Federation, which yesterday elected Jiri Lendl as its new president.

Smart move. For the question now, of course, is straightforward: Will Ivan be able to say "no" to his father?

The tug of war for Ivan Lendl has been going on ever since the pro-American, Connecticut-based world No 1 last played Davis Cup for Czechoslovakia in 1985.

In the years that followed, Lendl announced that he had applied for naturalization papers and turned a deaf ear to pleas from his countrymen, including a personal request from Jan Kodes, the former Wimbledon champion, who virtually went down on bended knee before Ivan in the locker room at Madison Square Garden one year.

Jiri, a lawyer from Ostrava, succeeded Helena Sukova's father, Cyril Suk, as president, and has worked for the Federation for many years. If he can persuade Ivan to maintain a long distance relationship with his homeland, the State Department may be left holding the baby. They should not despair at that however. Ivan's mother was a Czech champion.

Returning to Czechoslovakia to play an exhibition in February, Lendl received a reception described as "mixed" by a Czech player competing here in Rome and it will not have escaped his attention that Martina Navratilova was embraced with greater fervour when playing for the United States in Prague for the Federation Cup four years ago.

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There were rumours at the time that Lendl's citizenship papers would be rushed through to enable him to do so, but there were objections. As it stands now, the five-year

waiting period will be up in April 1992, just in time for Lendl to compete under the Stars and Stripes in Barcelona — if that remains his wish. The odds are that it will, despite his father's elevation to a position of influence.

It would be difficult to imagine a US passport in his pocket and a Wimbledon cap on his mantelpiece not remaining the prime goals of his life now that fatherhood has been achieved.

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Sealey available for United

TICKETS for the FA Cup final replay on Thursday were in rather greater demand yesterday than Jim Leighton, was all Ferguson would say on the subject but he is known to be unhappy at Leighton's contribution. Sealey's loan period from Kenilworth Road was due to end today but Luton, who have granted the goalkeeper, aged 32, a free transfer, raised no objection to the extension.

By agreeing to a one-week extension of Sealey's loan period from Luton Town, the Football League has come to the aid of Alex Ferguson, the United manager, should he decide to leave out Leighton, who was deemed responsible for at least one of Palace's goals in Saturday's 3-3 draw

Another player with Luton connections, Mal Donaghy, is at the centre of Ferguson's other selection poser. Should Gary Pallister fail to recover from his damaged ankle, Donaghy — the former Luton defender — would step in at centre half. Pallister's chances are rated at 50-50, according to Ferguson.

Unlike United, Palace have

no fitness problems after the gruelling 120-minute saga. The only dilemma facing Steve Coppell, their manager, is whether to include Saturday's two-goal scorer, Ian Wright, from the start or persevere with him as substitute since he still lacks match fitness.

Such was the extent of Coppell's tactical success on Saturday that he is unlikely to consider further changes, apart from the possible inclusion of Wright at the likely expense of Barber or Salako.

Unless he radically alters his formation, McGoldrick and Hopkins will have to remain, in frustration, on the sidelines.

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Gulf Stream speeding the pursuit of third place

WE ARE back in the hunt. After losing 287 miles to Grant Dalton's leading New Zealand ketch, Fisher & Paykel, following our unplanned detour to Georgetown last week to replace a broken shroud, Rothmans has closed the gap to within 110 miles.

More important, Pierre Fehlmann's Swiss challenger, Merit, which stands between us and third place overall, is only 40 miles ahead. We have taken more than 200 miles out of her in seven days, and if we can keep up the pressure, we will be ahead by tonight.

We have to beat them by eight hours, but if light airs persist in the Western Approaches, then all we need is to get a jump on them at the tide gates at The Lizard, Portland Bill or Anvil Point, and we could be home and dry.

That is the dream spurring us on and not even bulks of timber are going to stop us. We hit one solid piece of flats last Friday, and it brought us up with such a sharp turn, we thought we had run aground. No one saw what we ran over, but it was heavy with sharp metal edges that cut deeply into the keel.

It has now peeled a foot of the kevlar skin off both sides, which is flapping about and causing extra drag. If it gets worse, we will have to stop and cut it away.

We have also lost the use of our sonar speedo, which relies on a light beam between hull and keel which must have been knocked out of line by the same log, but we have a back-up system utilizing the old fashioned, less accurate, paddle wheel.

So far, we have not come across

like a ship's container, then it would have taken the keel off.

Rothmans was built with a 61-inch foam sacrificial nosecone forming the bows, so the damage, however bad it might look from our viewpoint, is superficial: the crash bulkhead has not been breached. The only problem is that the flow of water has now peeled a foot of the kevlar skin off both sides, which is flapping about and causing extra drag. If it gets worse, we will have to stop and cut it away.

We are now out of the Stream, temperatures have dropped suddenly to 2°C and fog limits visibility to within two boat-lengths as we rush blind across the Grand Banks south of Nova Scotia. Vincent Geeke, Rothmans' navigator, has his face buried in the radar watching

the vast mazes of flotsam and jetsam that Peter Blake, on Steinlager, complains about, but as we have proved, one piece of rubbish can hole a boat.

Until now, we have caught up most of distance lost to our rivals by riding the narrow Gulf Stream northwards up the American coast, while they have been playing tactical games with each other outside the 2-knot current.

We are now out of the Stream, temperatures have dropped suddenly to 2°C and fog limits visibility to within two boat-lengths as we rush blind across the Grand Banks south of Nova Scotia. Vincent Geeke, Rothmans' navigator, has his face buried in the radar watching

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